



Tehran detains Greek cargo ship for inspection

BAHRAIN (R) — Iran has held the Greek refrigerated ship Mykonos, carrying meat for Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, for inspection for the past four days, shipping sources in the region said on Monday.

The sources had earlier reported contact had been lost with another vessel with the same name, a Liberian chemical tanker, around the same time that Iraq claimed an air strike on Gulf shipping.

The owners of the Liberian tanker Mykonos, Cogema of Monaco, denied it had been hit and said the vessel was off West Africa.

Shipping sources said on Monday that the 8,981-tonne Greek-flag Mykonos was detained at the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas at the mouth of the Gulf for inspection.

The sources said it was cargo

consisted of chicken and other kinds of meat.

In a separate development, Iran has asked foreign diplomats in Tehran to tell their governments of "terrible repercussions" from what it termed U.S. military aggression in the Gulf, Tehran Radio reported on Sunday.

Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati told a meeting of ambassadors and charges d'affaires that foreign forces were not only incapable of establishing security and freedom of shipping in the Gulf but their presence expanded the Iran-Iraq war.

"This creates the danger of new and more extensive military clashes," according to the radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC).

Mr. Velayati addressed the diplomats three days after U.S. helicopter gunships clashed with Iranian gunboats in the Gulf.

Mr. Velayati said Iran expected countries of the world and international organisations "to oppose warmongering actions in the region with awareness and intelligence."

"We expect political representatives in Tehran to inform their respective governments of the severity and explosive conditions currently existing in the Gulf and advise them about the terrible repercussions brought about by the agitation and military aggressions of the United States," Mr. Velayati said, according to the radio.

Mousavi: Iran's Stingers make U.S. proposed embargo a farce

NICOSIA (R) — An Iranian leader said on Sunday that Tehran's possession of U.S.-made Stinger anti-aircraft missiles made a farce of a proposed arms embargo against Iran.

The Iranian news agency IRNA quoted Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi as saying the arrival in Iran of the most powerful and complicated of U.S. weapons left those who backed an embargo looking stupid.

"No matter how we got these Stingers, it shows that arms embargoes and discussions on the topic are so foolish," he said.

Mr. Mousavi, quoted by IRNA after a cabinet meeting, said Iran studied all complex weapons it received with the aim of manufacturing its own versions.

"Serious studies are under way to make Stinger missiles... We did this with Tow, one of the most complex anti-tank missiles, and made good progress. We also made substantial modifications to our F-14 (warplanes)," he said.

The Pentagon said batteries and packing usually used with Stingers were found on one of two Iranian gunboats captured in a Gulf clash last Thursday.

British Sunday newspapers said Iran had bought up to 20 Stingers from Afghan guerrillas who received them in a covert and controversial U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) operation.

Mr. Mousavi said Washington was boosting tension in the Gulf to make up for "the fiasco of Iran-Iraq" — the scandal over U.S. arms-for-hostages deals with Tehran.

"I declare here... that the way to counter this hegemony and this expansion of the crisis is by resisting at any cost," he said.

Of Thursday's clash between U.S. helicopter gunships and Iranian gunboats, Mr. Mousavi said: "The United States has committed another impudent attack. The United States will suffer from this

act."

He added: "If the United States believes a goal of such an action is to secure the flow of oil to the USA and European states through the 1990s, then we have to tell them that the seeds you sow now will cause you grave difficulties in obtaining oil even under just conditions in the future."

Also Sunday, an Iranian official hinted that Tehran may have obtained U.S.-made Stinger missiles from American citizens.

"It goes back to the old stories about the dealings with the certain American middlemen. We could have gotten them (Stingers) from them," Iran's ambassador to the United Nations, Said Rajaei Khorassani, said in a television interview.

It was not clear what Mr. Khorassani was referring to, and he would not provide further details about the possible source of Stinger surface-to-air missiles or whether Iran indeed possessed such weapons.

American middlemen were involved in secret sales to Iran of Tow missiles and Hawk anti-aircraft missiles, but Stingers have never been reported to be part of those transactions.

"Let us suppose that we have them," Mr. Khorassani said when asked whether Iran possessed Stingers. "We might have them. I cannot deny that. But I cannot confirm it either."

A U.S. Defence Department spokesman said the Pentagon would have no immediate comment on Mr. Khorassani's statements. The spokesman said the department was continuing to investigate the Stinger question.

The Pentagon said on Friday that batteries and packing cases usually used with U.S. Stingers had been found on one of two Iranian boats captured in a clash between U.S. helicopters and Iranian vessels in the Gulf on

Thursday.

Iranian Revolutionary Guards said on Saturday that Tehran was making its own version of the Stinger missile, IRNA reported.

It said Iran had obtained Stingers a long time ago and was successfully copying them.

Military experts say that in selling Stingers to other countries, such as Saudi Arabia, the United States imposes strict conditions on their use, storage and re-sale.

According to congressional sources, the Reagan administration began covertly supplying Afghan rebels with the portable, shoulder-fired missiles last year. Published reports said the rebels had sold the weapons to Iran.

Mr. Khorassani said Iranian forces would defend themselves against U.S. attack in the Gulf. "We will retaliate. We will definitely defend our interests," he said.

"The American presence in the Gulf is unnecessary and indeed very hostile to us. They have attacked us and they have killed us and we have to use all that we have in order to defend ourselves," Mr. Khorassani said.

On a related matter, he would not say whether Iran would soon agree to a U.N. Security Council resolution ordering a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war and withdrawal of forces to internationally recognised borders.

"He was saying maybe, which is what he's been saying all along," said U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters in a separate television interview. "But they've got to say yes."

Gen. Walters said he remained confident that the Security Council — whose permanent members include the Soviet Union, China, France, Britain and the United States — would approve enforcement measures if Iran refused to accept the resolution.

Arafat to head PLO team to Moscow

TUNIS (R) — Yasser Arafat will visit Moscow next month at the head of a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) delegation including hardline Marxist factions recently reconciled to him, a PLO spokesman said on Monday.

The PLO leader has accepted an official invitation to attend celebrations marking the 70th anniversary on Nov. 7 of the Bolshevik Revolution, spokesman Ahmad Abdul Rahman told Reuters.

The delegation will include representatives of Marxist factions reconciled to Mr. Arafat at a Palestine National Council meeting in Algiers in April.

The PLO had been splintered by a 1983 Syrian-backed revolt against Mr. Arafat, but Damascus-based groups mended fences with Mr. Arafat at the Algiers meeting.

Carter Centre to hold 2nd Mideast consultation

ATLANTA, Georgia — The Carter Centre of Emory University will host its second Middle East Consultation, "The Middle East Consultation: A Look to the Future," on Nov. 16-18 at the Carter Centre in Atlanta, Georgia, a press release received in Amman said.

The meeting of scholars, statesmen, and diplomats will focus on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Gulf.

Former President Jimmy Carter will co-chair these public sessions with Dr. William Hyland, the editor of Foreign Affairs, and Sir Brian Urquhart, former under-secretary general of the United Nations.

"The time is appropriate once again to provide a non-partisan forum in which these perplexing issues can be discussed with candor and frankness," said Dr. Kenneth W. Stein, director of the Middle East Programme and Fellow of the Carter Centre.

Mr. Stein, who directed the first Carter Centre Middle East Consultation in November 1983, believes that regular discussion of the Middle East and its problems is crucial, the press release from the Carter Centre said.

"The region needs more attention in the United States and from other nations as plans are considered for an international peace conference, hopefully in the near future," Mr. Stein said.

"We learned from our recent trip to the Middle East earlier this year that leaders and opinion-makers want action to alleviate the multiple problems that face the nations and people of the Middle East," the release added.

Shultz trip seen as move to improve U.S. standing

By Carol Giacomo
Reporter

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George Shultz visits the Middle East this week on a trip whose timing puzzles some observers but generally is seen as a no-risk, overdue effort to improve U.S. standing in the region.

Mr. Shultz, who last visited the Middle East in May 1985, leaves on Thursday for Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, then meets His Majesty King Hussein in London before flying on to Moscow for arms control talks.

"Oh, the non-trip" is how one former U.S. diplomat dismissed the Middle East segment, reflecting the fact he and other experts — from Washington to Israel — expect no breakthroughs on lagging efforts to make peace between Arabs and Jews.

Nevertheless, Mr. Shultz's long-awaited journey comes at a sensitive time.

The United States is still trying to recover from a loss of prestige among friendly Arab nations created by the sale of U.S. arms to Iran and it has mounted aggressive diplomatic and naval moves to bring peace to the war-torn Gulf.

The propulsion for the trip was

not the Middle East at all but the two days in Moscow that are expected to reward a politically battered U.S. administration desperately in need of a foreign policy success.

Mr. Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze are to review final documents for the first superpower arms control treaty in nearly a decade and set a date for a summit between President Reagan and Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Middle East stops were added because the timing was convenient for Mr. Shultz to accept honorary degrees at Tel Aviv University and the Weizmann Institute, U.S. officials said.

In the curious equilibrium of U.S.-Middle East relations, "if you go to Israel, you go to Egypt and if you go to Egypt you have to also show support for the King," one congressional expert told Reuters.

Analysts generally agree the Middle East trip carries no political risks.

"Whatever happens in the Middle East, Mr. Shultz's visit there is not the main event — Moscow is," said William Quandt of the private Brookings Institution.

But no matter how the Middle

East stopover evolved, "it's high time he went," he added.

Mr. Shultz talked about visiting the Middle East last spring and has been under pressure from U.S. friends in the region to make a trip as a show of support for the slumbering peace process, especially an international conference promoted by King Hussein and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

But analysts said the secretary delayed out of concern that his presence would raise unrealistic hopes and be seen as interfering in Israeli politics since the Israeli government is bitterly divided over the peace conference idea.

"So why now?" one congressional staff director puzzled. "Everything indicates this is the wrong time. The Israeli government is paralysed. (Shultz) aide Charlie Hill went to the Middle East last summer and got no place. Why Shultz? Why now?"

Israeli and Saudi officials expressed similar puzzlement.

No one in Israel — and few in Washington — believe Mr. Shultz could persuade Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to abandon his adamant opposition to an international peace conference.

In fact, one congressional expert said he believes the Reagan

administration has concluded the gap between Peres and Shamir on this issue cannot be bridged and Middle East peace must be left for the next U.S. administration to tackle.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman said officially that Mr. Shultz would use the trip to "take stock, meet firsthand with leaders in the region to compare notes, to explore ways to develop new ideas."

Others saw a larger context. "The purpose of the trip is to show a continued American interest in the area, in the peace process — even though it doesn't exist very much — and to help with a revival of U.S. credibility," Robert Neumann, the former ambassador to Saudi Arabia, told Reuters.

Besides Israeli leaders and King Hussein, Mr. Shultz plans to meet Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Saudi King Fahd, who the United States has depended on for assistance in its massive naval escort of Kuwait tankers in the Gulf.

President Reagan, hoping to maintain that cooperation, last week sealed down a proposed arms sale to Saudi Arabia in a compromise with Congress that ensured legislative approval.

U.S. concerned over Iranian Stingers

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Evidence is growing, and with it the concerns of U.S. military officials, that Iran may be equipping its patrol boats in the Gulf with portable anti-aircraft missiles as protection against American helicopters.

The helicopters, a bulwark of the U.S. Navy's operations in the waterway, are especially vulnerable to the small, shoulder-fired weapons, which are designed to home in on the infrared "signature" of an aircraft, especially the hot exhaust of turbine engines.

The United States denied Iran's claim that an "Iranian Stinger" shot down a helicopter in Thursday night's shootout in the northern Gulf between U.S. army gunships and Iranian patrol boats.

A U.S. military official here declined comment, however, when asked whether any Stinger-type weapons actually had been fired during the encounter.

"I can give you nothing on that," said the official, who was well informed on details of the incident, but refused to be named.

A Pentagon source said the weapons, among the most tested in the current U.S. arsenal, were "a serious threat" if the Iranians "have them and know how to use them." One Gulf-based helicopter pilot called the reports of their possible deployment "scary."

But some American officers here also say that Stingers, by themselves, would not pose a significantly greater menace to the aircraft flying patrols and other missions over the Gulf.

"Helicopter pilots are well aware that everybody has the air defence threat, and there are various measures to counteract it," said an officer, also a veteran helicopter pilot, who asked not to be named.

It's basic doctrine that a specific weapon is most effective when it's mixed with other types, and massed in strength.

The combination of rockets and rapid-firing machine guns aboard U.S. helicopter gunships is an example, he said, of "how you address the vulnerabilities of an opponent. You mix the array, and you concentrate it. That's what makes an air defence tough."

The officer said helicopters use numerous defensive "countermeasures," some built-in and others adapted, to thwart such weapons as the Stinger and the Soviets' similar SAM-7.

These include ways of reducing the infrared signature, dissipating engine heat, and sending false signals to confuse the projectile in flight.

U.S. helicopter pilots are also taught evasive manoeuvres designed to dodge a missile once it's been fired, but these sometimes can be "pretty tricky," said the officer.

"On land, you can always try to get something between yourself and the missile, like a hill or a tree. Obviously, that's a lot harder to do over the Gulf."

The first hint of a new missile threat arose when Iran claimed that its Revolutionary Guard Forces used "an Iranian Stinger missile" to shoot down a U.S. helicopter during Thursday's clash.

In a later statement, the Revolutionary Guards Commander, Mohsen Rezaei, was quoted by Tehran Radio as saying Iran has had U.S.-built Stingers "for a long time," and was manufacturing copies.

The United States, which normally acknowledges military air-

craft losses as matter of policy, flatly denied that any helicopters were shot down, and also rejected Iran's claim that it had damaged a U.S. warship with "light missiles" during the incident.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said materials "believed associated with the U.S. Stinger system" had been found in one of the two boats recovered by the Americans. The Pentagon later said the materials included packing containers and batteries.

U.S. officials would not say what kind of weapons the Iranians fired. The speedboats are known to carry mounted anti-aircraft type machine guns and shoulder-fired, rocket-propelled grenades of a Soviet design.

The Stinger is a much-improved update of the U.S.-made Redeye, which in turn was the model for the Soviets' SAM-7, a shoulder-fired weapon used with great effect in the latter days of the Vietnam War 15 years ago.

The SAM-7s knocked down a number of American and South Vietnamese helicopters during a major incursion into Laos and Kampuchea in early 1971.

They were widely employed again during a big North Vietnamese offensive in 1972, but by that time the defenders had improvised such tactics as flying low to avoid being "locked-on" by the missile's tracking system and tossing out super-hot termite grenades to divert the missiles.

U.S. helicopters also were fitted with "stovepipes" to divert hot exhaust upward, where it was dispersed by the spinning rotor.

The Stinger weighs less than 40 pounds (18 kilograms), has a range of "several" kilometres and is more effective against countermeasures, officers say.

Chad accuses Syria, Sudan of helping Libya in border war

CAIRO (R) — Chad's President Hissene Habre has accused Syria of sending men and arms to help Libya fight a border war with Chad, the Cairo daily Al-Akhar said on Monday.

"Syria is sending mercenaries... it has offered pilots, planes and tanks and all participated in the Aouzou battle," Mr. Habre said in an interview with the newspaper.

Libyan troops in August recaptured Aouzou administrative centre, the 110,000 square kilometre desert border strip it first annexed from Chad in 1973.

Mr. Habre also expressed disquiet over links between Sudan and Libya. He said Khartoum had taken Tripoli's "dollars and weapons" in return for allowing Libya to keep troops in Sudan.

Some countries support Libya because they are scared of Libyan terrorism and others for the sake of (Libyan leader) Muammar Qadhafi's dollars," Mr. Habre said.

He said Libya had troops in Darfour district in western Sudan, close to its common borders with Chad and Libya.

"I'm asking the Sudanese leaders not to play with fire and if Libya attacks Chad across Sudan's borders we will answer back forcefully," Mr. Habre said.

Meanwhile the official Libyan News Agency JANA said on Sunday Chadian rebels captured a French military expert during an attack on a military base in Chad on Sept. 30.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 77111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

18:30 Koran

18:45 Programme review

18:50 Scientific programme

19:00 Master Work

19:15 ALE

19:30 Local seminar

19:45 Local news

19:50 Programme review and varieties

20:00 News in Arabic

20:15 Debate on Local Issues

20:30 Local programme on mass media

20:45 News summary in Arabic

21:00 Programme end

PROGRAMME TWO

18:30 Rhythmic (drama)

19:00 News in French

19:15 10th International Circus Show in Paris

19:30 News in Hebrew

19:45 Varieties

20:00 News in Arabic

20:15 Brush Strokes (New Comedy)

21:00 Master Work

21:15 Remembrance Music

22:00 News in English

22:30 2N Up — Special Documentary

RADIO JORDAN

AM, FM & MW

AM & FM 24 HOURS

MW 24 HOURS

SW 24 HOURS

SW 24 HOURS

SW 24 HOURS

SW 24 HOURS

SW 24 HOURS

SW 24 HOURS

SW 24 HOURS

SW 24 HOURS

SW 24 HOURS

SW 24 HOURS

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

21:05 Evening Show Contd.

22:00 News Summary

22:05 Evening Show Continued

23:00 News Summary

23:05 Evening Show Continued

24:00 Close Down

EXHIBITIONS

* A painting exhibition by Bassam Maalab at the Housing Bank Gallery (until Oct. 17).

* An art exhibition on Jerusalem at the University of Jordan.

* An art exhibition entitled "France in the 20th Century" at the French Cultural Centre (until Oct. 29).

NEWS

* The ABC News at 7:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre... Tel. 6610267

American Centre... 644371

American Centre library... 641520

British Council... 6361478

French Cultural Centre... 637000

Goethe Institute... 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre... 64203

Spanish Cultural Centre... 624049

Turkish Cultural Centre... 639777

Haya Arts Centre... 666195

Husseini Youth City... 6671816

Y.W.C.A... 647093

Y.W.M.C.A... 642521

Amman Municipal Library... 671111

Univ. of Jordan Library... 843555

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, Tel. 637440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 661757.

Terrazana Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 623366.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, Tel. 623341.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, Tel. 625383.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751.

Amman International Church (Interdenominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsani, Tel. 677534.

Pan-Arab companies meet to increase coordination level

AMMAN (Petra) — Pan-Arab companies formed by the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) opened a meeting in Amman Monday to discuss the implementation of earlier recommendations and follow up measures designed to achieve further coordination among Arab League companies.

Delegates from the Arab Mining Company, the Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances, the Arab Company for the Development of Animal Wealth and the Arab Company for Industrial Development are attending the two-day meeting at the CAEU headquarters in Amman.

Mr. Mahdi Al Obeidi CAEU secretary general delivered the opening speech in which he

underlined the need for pan-Arab companies to play a leading role in enhancing economic integration among Arab States.

In his speech, Mr. Obeidi referred to the current economic situation in the Arab region and the world at large, and to the increase in Arab debts to foreign banks. He also noted the decline in oil revenues and the retreat in production levels and urged the pan-Arab companies to double their efforts and serve as a tool for promoting joint Arab projects and boost Arab economic development.

The two-day meeting follows talks in Amman by the secretaries general of nine Arab League specialised agencies which Sunday issued a call to Arab states urging

them to remove obstacles that could impede inter-Arab cooperation.

A statement issued at the end of the meeting held at CAEU said that Arab states ought to enact laws and remove restrictions with a view to facilitating such cooperation; and underlined the need for holding periodic seminars to discuss the achievements of Arab League organisations and agencies.

The statement said that the next meeting of these agencies will be held in Amman in the first half of July 1988.

Representatives of the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development and the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development attended the meeting.



Committee supervises burning of drugs at kilns of Jordan Cement Factories on Monday (Petra photo)

Drugs worth JD 2m burnt

AMMAN (Petra) — Drugs with a street value of JD 2 million were destroyed Monday at the Jordan Cement Industries Factory in Fuhais under the supervision of a government appointed committee.

According to Major-General Mohammad Ubeidat from the Public Security Department (PSD), who heads the committee said that the drugs included 1903.7 kilograms of hashish, 2.124 kilograms of heroin, 229 grammes of marijuana, 2.345 hashish shrubs, 699.526 drug pills and drug syringes. Maj-Gen. Ubeidat said that the drugs were seized in a total of 84 cases involving 204 people of whom 124 were Jordanians. A number of

vehicles were seized in the operations carried out by the police force. Maj-Gen. Ubeidat added.

He said that the PSD will continue to exert all possible efforts for the sake of stemming drug trafficking, and in this respect the department, he said, has introduced new techniques employing police dogs to sniff out drugs at the border posts and at the Queen Alia International Airport.

The government-appointed committee supervising the destruction of the drugs included in addition to Maj-Gen. Ubeidat, representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Health and the martial court.



Amman-Rio link probed

By Nermeen Murad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Have you ever been lured by the wonderful nature of the Brazilian jungle, the famous Rio carnival, the beautiful beaches and all that is mystical and exotic in that Latin American country? If so, you are in for the good news. Representatives from Brazilian travel agents are currently visiting Amman and holding talks with the Jordanian counterparts for the promotion of tourism between the two countries.

At a press conference held at the Brazilian ambassador's residence, Mr. Felix de Faria, the ambassador said that His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad's visit to Brazil was "the most important event in the relationships between the two countries." He added that "tourism is an important way to explore common interests whether they were political, scientific, industrial or technical."

In his introduction about Brazil, Mr. de Faria pointed out that Brazil has a variety of weather conditions that traverse the country at the same time: Brazil extends from a latitude of 7 degrees north to 37 degrees south which results in different weather conditions all year round.

Mr. de Faria said that the Brazilian travel agents, currently visiting Jordan, were here to "open the door for Jordan and the eyes of Jordanians on the new possibilities of leisure in Brazil."

Mr. Roberto Scalzitti, VARIG (Brazilian Airlines) area sales manager pointed to the lack of a point to point station — direct connection between Latin America and the Middle East. He said that studies have been made to

find out whether such a station could be established in Jordan.

"The study has been sent to the VARIG head office in Brazil and we are waiting for the answer. If such a station is started then the air fares to Brazil will be cheaper than they are now."

Abraham Jaome Pecenik, the president of a large travel agency in Brazil (Tours Brazil), expressed high hopes for better tourism between the two countries and pointed out that Brazil is one of the cheapest countries to visit in Latin America citing examples of hotel and restaurant prices.

Mr. Araf T. Za'tarah, chairman and general manager of Za'tarah Tourist and Travel Agency and agent for VARIG in Jordan, said that the possibility of tourism between the two countries will be a two way venture which would benefit both Jordan and Brazil.

He further added that ticket prices should become within the reach of everybody and flying would be shorter and easier if the current discussion culminates in positive steps to open a point to point air service between Jordan and Brazil.

VARIG used to have such an arrangement in Lebanon before the civil war. The line, according to Mr. Scalzitti, was a very successful line since there are many Lebanese people having a stop in the Middle East to continue travelling to and from Lebanon.

The group of Brazilian travel agents discussed the issue with officials from Royal Jordanian Airlines to find ways to facilitate a connection between Amman and a European city from where VARIG would carry the passengers from that city to Brazil, a Brazilian official said.

Jordan-Kuwait committee ends talks on boosting trade

AMMAN (J.T.) — A joint Jordanian-Kuwaiti committee on economic and technical cooperation ended a meeting in Amman Monday and signed minutes of deliberations designed to implement a bilateral agreement signed by the two sides in Amman last May.

An official statement issued at the end of the meeting said that the two sides agreed to exempt certain industrial products manufactured in either country from customs duty and other fees upon arriving each other's markets.

The two sides endorsed lists of industrial products which will enjoy progressive reduction on customs duty at the rate of 20 per cent annually. In five years' time these products will be exchanged without any customs duty at all, the statement said.

The committee decided to consider the Jordanian and the Kuwaiti ministries of industry and trade as official parties that can issue certificates of origin for products exported from either country, the statement added.

It said that the agreement contained in the minutes will go into effect as of the beginning of 1988.

The minutes were signed by the under secretary of the ministry of industry and trade, Mr. Mohammad Saqqaf and his Kuwaiti counterpart Mr. Rashed Al Mujren.

The Jordanian-Kuwaiti agreement signed in May provides for diversifying and increasing the

volume of trade between Jordan and Kuwait and the removal of all obstacles to trade, including the exemption from customs duty of agricultural and industrial products from either country.

The two sides also agreed to encourage the organisation of trade fairs to promote the

marketing of products from Kuwait and Jordan in either country, to exchange visits by official and unofficial delegations and to provide each other with expertise and information related to the promotion of trade.

The agreement has provisions that prohibit nationalisation of each other's property unless for higher national interest, but with fair compensation. It also provides for facilities in the field of land, sea and air transport for promoting communications and for the exchange of manpower between Jordan and Kuwait.



The under secretary of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Mr. Mohammad Saqqaf (second from right) and his Kuwaiti counterpart, Mr. Rashed Al Mujren (second left) Monday sign the minutes of a joint Jordanian-Kuwaiti meeting on economic and technical cooperation (Petra photo)

UNRWA seeks more funds

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) has announced that it will need \$50 million from now until 1990 to cover the cost of reconstructing a number of schools and clinics in the agency's fields of operations.

UNRWA officials said that recurrent deficits in the agency's budgets over the past years prevented any maintenance work. However, UNRWA's budget for 1986-1987 provides for carrying out part of these projects at the cost of \$16.4 million, of which the agency has secured \$4.6 million so far, the officials said.

UNRWA continues to encounter financial difficulties which hamper its basic health, education and relief services to the Palestinian refugees, especially to the residents of refugee camps, the officials noted.

They said unless donor countries extend additional funds to UNRWA, more difficulties will crop up in the future throughout the agency's fields of operations in Jordan, Lebanon, Occupied Palestine and Syria.

According to these officials UNRWA operates 416 schools, 98 health centres, 90 food distribution centres, 56 workshops for dress making and sewing and 64 warehouses for storing its supplies in these areas.

UNRWA's financial difficulties were discussed at meetings between the agency's Commissioner General Giorgio Giacomelli during his five-day visit to Jordan in August.

Mr. Giacomelli met with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Daud, and later summed up these talks at a press conference in which he pledged that the agency will double its efforts to raise funds for financing its operations.

Seminar on road accidents will open near end of month

AMMAN (J.T.) — A pan-Arab seminar on road accidents will be held in Amman on Oct. 28 under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. The seminar, organised by the Jordanian Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents in cooperation with the Public Security Department (PSD), will be held under the slogan "towards a pan-Arab action for the prevention of road accidents."

Participants in the three-day seminar will review the problem of road accidents in Arab countries and discuss measures and proper action that should be taken in Arab states to deal with the situation.

Future programmes to stem road accidents, an exchange of expertise among Arab countries in this respect and other related topics will also be reviewed.

Some working papers to be discussed during the seminar will focus on spreading awareness among members of the public in general and students in particular about road accidents. Other papers will highlight engineering measures, laws and regulations that would help reduce these accidents as well as first aid and medical care to be offered to the victims on the roads. The experience of each participating country in the field of preventing road accidents will also be included on the agenda.

The PSD in July issued a statistical bulletin in Amman showing that a total of 13,701 road accidents occurred in the Kingdom during 1986 causing the death of 326 people and the injury of 7,539 others.

It said for every 10,000 cars in the country during the past year there were 592 accidents.

But the bulletin said there has been a gradual drop in the number of deaths and injuries on the roads between 1980 and 1987, indicating that there were 919 accidents for every 10,000 cars in the Kingdom during 1980, going down to 865 in 1981, 853 in 1982, 727 in 1983, 727 in 1984 and 720 in 1985.

The bulletin attributed the gradual drop in public awareness and more careful driving.

an urgent assistance to Lebanon, according to Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan who is leading Jordan's delegation to the meeting.

The minister said in a statement shortly before his departure from Amman that the council at an earlier meeting had allocated \$50,000 to be granted to Jordan to help it finance traditional craft industries, a project designed to preserve cultural heritage in the country.

Mr. Haj Hassan will chair the bureau meeting which will also be attended by delegates from Tunisia, Iraq, Somalia, Oman and South Yemen.

Arab meeting on social affairs opens in Tunis today

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in a meeting of the executive bureau of the Council of Arab Ministers of Social Affairs due to open in Tunis today.

The three-day meeting will discuss a number of issues of concern to social development in the Arab World especially the possibility of setting up a joint Arab fund for social affairs and technical assistance to Arab countries in need of training for their personnel in the field of social work.

Also on the agenda are subjects relating to population, Arab children, Arab women, a strategy for social work in the Arab World, a pan-Arab agreement on organising relief operations and

recommendations passed by the deans at their first meeting. These, he said, include Arabisation of terms used in pharmacy training, exchange of expertise among Arab universities in pharmacy-related subjects and setting up a research centre for pharmaceutical research benefiting all pharmacy faculties and also pharmaceutical industries of the Arab World.

Arab pharmacists to meet

AMMAN (Petra) — The deans of faculties of pharmacy in the Arab universities will open a meeting in Amman on Nov. 22.

Dr. Walid Turk dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy at the University of Jordan said that the meeting organised by the Jordanian Pharmacists Association (JPA) in cooperation with the University of Jordan will review

recommendations passed by the deans at their first meeting. These, he said, include Arabisation of terms used in pharmacy training, exchange of expertise among Arab universities in pharmacy-related subjects and setting up a research centre for pharmaceutical research benefiting all pharmacy faculties and also pharmaceutical industries of the Arab World.

Lower House elects assistants to speaker

(Continued from page 1)

two-of-three voting for the two assistant speakerships.

The earlier close race between both Mr. Qudah and Mr. Qadi was described by observers as a "nervous-wrecking event" for the two deputies as well as for other members of the House.

After the first two inconclusive rounds of voting Deputy Abdul Baqi Gammo remarked that "the only way out to determine the winner is to have a wrestling match."

Deputy Qudah was visibly angered by a suggestion from Irbid Deputy Rizk Al Batayneh urging him to quit the race and hand the seat to Mr. Qadi, who was elected as deputy on Aug. 15 to replace his influential father Sa'oud Al Qadi.

Mr. Qudah and the majority of deputies, together with Mr. Fayed, insisted on a third round of balloting.

Mr. Qadi's "deep tribal roots" — the deputy happens to be the head of one of the biggest tribes in the north — was cited by a deputy as the main factor behind his victory.

Furthermore, Mr. Qadi's late father had amassed considerable respect and influence as a leading House member.

Those opposing Mr. Qadi's nomination also appeared to be the same deputies who oppose Mr. Fayed's speakership. Those

deputies, who form nearly one fourth of the House's total strength, have constantly criticised Mr. Qudah for continuously favouring the "accepted norm regardless of its applicability over the discussed issue."

"He constantly tries to veto our suggestions and remarks without addressing the wisdom behind our arguments," one of the deputies who said he voted in favour of Mr. Qadi told the Jordan Times.

Attempts by deputies seeking change in the House's five-chair council were also evident during Saturday's as well as Monday's elections.

Observers said that the same nine deputies who cast blank ballots during the election of Mr.

Fayed on Saturday did the same during the election of Mr. Hijazi on Monday.

The high support given to Mr. Qadi was also another sign of these deputies' desire to inject "new blood" into a position which had been held by Mr. Qudah, said an observer.

The House on Monday decided to postpone the formation of the four permanent committees — legal, financial, administration and foreign affairs — until its next session. No date was announced.

Mr. Fayed also called the members of the chamber's committee in charge of drafting the House's reply to King Hussein's speech from the throne to meet on Wednesday.

Amal-PLO battle widens

(Continued from page 1)

mounted before dawn Sunday, police said.

But PLO fighters and their PLA allies recaptured the three hamlets in a counterattack the same day, police added.

They said both sides traded sniper fire and sporadic mortar barrages on Monday around the three embattled villages, facing front-line positions manned by the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia.

Amal said in a communique it would allow to Lebanese or

Palestinian force to deploy in the three villages "which the movement wants to keep as front-line watch posts."

But the PLO and the PLA said their fighters were holding the three hamlets after Amal's withdrawal to prevent a security vacuum in the area facing the SLA.

The new confrontation threatened to rekindle an intermittent war between Amal and the PLO for control of Palestinian camps in Beirut and South Lebanon.

French tourists arrive at Aqaba

AQABA (J.T.) — A French passenger ship with 289 French tourists on board Monday docked at Aqaba port to start a visit to Jordan and its archaeological sites, mainly Petra and Wadi Rum.

The tourists came from Egypt at the end of a tour of its archaeological and tourist sites. The arrival of the tourists here was in implementation of an Egyptian-Jordanian tourist agreement on the exchange of tourist

groups and organising their visits to attractions in both countries.

The two countries had agreed through the Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Joint Committee to organise visits to Jordan during the winter season and to maintain and strengthen tourist services through the Aqaba-Nweibeh route linking Aqaba with Sinai.

According to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, another French ship carrying 300 tourists will dock at Aqaba on Saturday.

Israelis kill Arab mother

(Continued from page 1)

boycotted classes and gathered in the downtown Plaza to protest Jewish efforts Sunday to pray at the Haram Al Sharif complex in Jerusalem.

At least 50 Palestinians were hospitalised after clashes between Arabs and Israeli police at the complex on Sunday.

Inayat Samir Hindi, 35, a mother of five, was shot in the chest when troops fired at Ramallah students on Monday.

The demonstrations had several causes but participants told reporters they were mainly to protest Israeli police action at Haram Al Sharif on Sunday.

An Israeli motorist suffered head injuries and a policeman was wounded when they were hit by stones in other incidents in the West Bank, Israeli sources said.

Israeli troops with automatic rifles across their chests and batons dangling from their wrists patrolled Ramallah in small, single-file columns past rows of shuttered shops in near-empty streets.

"Mrs. Hindi's husband told us his wife was on her way to buy bread when she heard there was trouble," a doctor at Ramallah hospital told reporters.

Iraqis hammer Iranian oil lifeline

(Continued from page 1)

the Gulf. It said several civilians were killed in "the barbaric attacks," but did not give a casualty toll.

Meanwhile Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, in an interview published Monday, said Iran would not attack the U.S. navy in the Gulf because it has been weakened militarily.

He told the Kuwaiti daily Al Sayassah that Iran also was incapable of attacking Kuwait, which Tehran has accused of aiding Iraq in the Gulf war. But he said that in case of such an attack, Iraq will send troops to Kuwait to help fight the Iranians.

"The Iraqis may confront the Americans in the Gulf only in one case — when they want to say to the world that they were defeated by superpowers and not by Iraq," he said in an interview with Ahmad Jarallah, the editor and publisher of Al Sayassah.

"All that you hear from the Iraqis now is empty words, because they are unable to confront the United States and they are too cowardly to be involved in such a risk," he said.

"Iran is not in a position to open a new front, because it has become weaker and hence, it cannot attack Kuwait," President Hussein said.

But, he added, Iraq would dis-

patch several army divisions "at the appropriate moment to fight alongside Kuwaiti forces... if Kuwait is exposed to an Iranian aggression."

He said Iraq had succeeded in "totally breaking the aggressive nature of Khomeinism," a reference to the fundamentalist policy of Iran's patriarch, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

"As Khomeinism failed to achieve its ends during the period of Arab indifference, it will certainly fail after the Arabs now become vigilant to its sinister targets," he added.

President Hussein also said that secret talks he held with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad had made no progress.

President Hussein confirmed for the first time that reports of the secret talks last April were true.

President Hussein said he met Mr. Assad twice, once for 12½ hours and again for 3½ hours.

"We found ourselves on opposite sides, as before. We did not arrive at anything, and we did not come close in anything in any field," he said.

"I had imagined and hoped that he would shift from what I knew about him... it was expected that Hafez Al Assad would change. Because he had not changed, everything remained the same," he added.

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Chairman of the Board of Directors:

MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Responsible Editor and Director General:

MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

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Holy places and Amman summit

WITH the eyes and attention of the world, the Arab World included, focusing on the deteriorating situation in the Arab Gulf and diverted from the Arab-Israeli conflict, Israel is having a field day in its never-ceasing oppressive practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. From Gaza in the southern tip of Palestine to Nablus in the north, Israeli violence against Palestinians is rampant and accelerating at an unprecedented level in an unmistakable sign that Israeli policymakers are exploiting the international and Arab preoccupation with the Gulf war. This could explain Israel's open heavyhandedness in dealing with Arabs protesting the Israeli killing of Arabs right and left in the West Bank and Gaza Strip which culminated in the brutal treatment of Palestinians demonstrating against Jews caught embarking on the desecration of the sanctuary of one of the holiest shrines in Islam, the Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosques. What added insult to injury is the revelation that the Jews in question had extricated a permission from the Israeli authorities to pray on the complex of the two mosques in violation of every norm, understanding and international law. The calamity of all this lies in the fact that such violations by Israel are taking place before the very eyes of the Arab and Muslim worlds, and at a time when some Islamic countries are locked in fratricidal wars. It is utterly unforgivable for Arab and Muslim countries to be engaged in marginal disputes while Israel is left unhindered in its sinister efforts to encroach on and molest the holy places in Jerusalem and other West Bank and Gaza cities and towns.

Long gone are the days when mere condemnations or diplomatic protests could suffice to rectify and deal with Israeli violations in the occupied territories; it is high time for more effective measures to protect holy places from Israeli bondage. And there is no better way to accomplish this than by closing Arab and Islamic ranks and stepping up joint efforts to end the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the other occupied Arab territories as soon as possible and by whatever means available to us.

Since the Arab heads of state will meet shortly in Amman, we cannot think of a better occasion to address this problem than at the forthcoming summit. It would be presumptuous on our part to even try to preempt Arab decisions on this situation before the Amman summit is convened, but it is within the natural right of all concerned to recommend that a specific item be included on the agenda of the Amman summit to deal with the issue of Jerusalem and the holy places in it. What is called for is an action-oriented decision which can be felt by Israel and its friends and a specific programme of action to save these holy places from further Israeli encroachments. The outline of any such programme of action must, by necessity, include the measures envisaged for the speedy liberation of the Arab territories by whatever means available to the Arab World. Above all the Arab summit in Amman must demonstrate beyond a shadow of doubt that there is no shortage of political will on the part of the Arab leaders to forge ahead with an effective policy to end oppression and desecration in the occupied territories.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Defending the nation

IN his speech from the throne delivered Saturday to Parliament, King Hussein reaffirmed his government's determination to enhance the stability and security of Jordan, and said that this country remains a target for the enemies of the Arab Nation. These enemies, the King stressed, realise that Jordan's steadfastness is for all the Arab countries at large in the face of challenges and common threats. Acting on this assumption, Jordan has been showing keenness on building up its armed forces to allow them to play their role in defence of the nation as a whole and to shoulder responsibilities in deterring enemy's conspiracies and plots. To back the armed forces Jordan has set up the People's Army which is designed to support the endeavours of the armed forces in protecting the nation and safeguarding its interests. To help the government and the army to ensure security, the King said that the judicial system in Jordan will be preserved and protected so that justice will prevail and that all citizens are ensured their civic rights and freedom.

Al Dustour: Brotherly ties

KING Hussein Sunday paid a brief working visit to Cairo where he met with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. The two leaders' meeting and discussion reflect the strong brotherly ties binding Jordan with Egypt, and the close cooperation which the two leaders have maintained in serving the Arab causes. The visit and the talks assumed importance, coming at this crucial moment when Jordan is involved in preparing the ground for a successful summit meeting in the coming month. The King has been making visits to pave the way for the summit and to create a very favourable atmosphere for its success in every respect. Egypt has been deeply concerned with all issues concerning the Arab countries in general and the Palestine question in particular. The two in Cairo, which focused on these two questions, constituted one more link in a long chain of meeting and consultations between Egypt and Jordan aimed at helping the Arab Nation regain its rights and land in Palestine and ending Arab sufferings in the Gulf.

Sawt Al Shaab: Working for Arab solidarity

KING Hussein made a speech from the throne last Saturday emphasising a number of principles which lie at the very foundation of the Jordanian foreign policy. The King made it clear that Jordan will continue to work towards achieving Arab solidarity and defending the Arab Order. The King also referred to the Palestine question which he said serves as the axis of all Jordanian policies on the domestic and external fronts, and said that Jordan will pursue a plan for developing the occupied Arab lands. This policy, he said, will be maintained side by side with one aimed to foil Israel's attempts to liquidate the Arab identity from the occupied areas. It has become clear that the Palestinian people will never abandon the struggle against Israel despite the lapse of 20 years of occupation; and it has also become clear that Jordan under the King's wise leadership will never give up support of the Arab people under Israeli rule, and will never stop exposing Israel's illegal practices to the world and its desecration of the holy shrines of Jerusalem.

What Arabs need is the will to overcome

By Edward M. Said

MY OWN analysis and solutions, which I'd like to present here, is neither sophisticated nor "professional," but it strikes me as valid. I have been impressed by how the legacy of imperialism has affected contemporary Arab life both in positive and negative ways. Certainly we have learned about many aspects of development and modernisation to our advantage. Yet we have remained dependent upon the West, and in more subtle ways, we have kept ourselves subservient to it.

The greatest example of this is our emphasis upon maintaining presence in one field or another rather than upon making a decisive difference, and winning. I mean by this that we almost always prefer to enter a contest — a war, for instance, or an athletic competition — in order to be there, not in order to make a difference and win.

The whole history of Arab military effort against Israel has been a study of going through the motions of military preparation, of military exercise, of having an army, etc. and very little emphasis on entering a war in order to win.

Arabs are brave soldiers, so I am not speaking of a lack of courage. We have preferred to enter and lose rather than not to enter now in order to win later.

The tragedy of Gamal Abdul Nasser symbolises this great problem. He understood the need for a strong Arab Nation, and he perfectly understood the dangers of imperialism. Yet he never studied exactly what was needed for determining victory, and indeed never clearly defined what the victory would be. Instead he relied on vague general goals, on acceptable general principles, but not on the precise detailed work necessary to

achieve anything concrete.

Of course he had an immense task, and he was an extraordinarily important figure in our recent history. Nevertheless, the disappointment remains.

Part of the problem is the failure of analysis. All successful anti-imperialist struggles assessed the enemy and themselves with relentless and unsparring accuracy. In our case, we neither knew very much about Israel or about ourselves for a very long time; I can still remember how it used to be considered a crime even to mention Israel by name.

As for self-analysis, we have always been too obsessed with security to be honest about that. The result has been that detail and concreteness have been sacrificed.

Above all, what has been missing is the will to overcome, the will not just to be there — to have an army, a broadcasting station, a

discourse full of all the right phrases — but an inner conviction that we must not enter a struggle except to win, overcome, emerge with our goals realised. I must say that this has always seemed to me to be the essential lesson we need to learn. I call it the lesson of will — the will to overcome, the will to make a difference.

Ironically, however, this will can only come about on the level of detail, in which you leave nothing to chance or to someone else, and in which you consider everything and concern yourself with everything.

Even more ironically attention to detail — and not the repetition of wonderful goals like "liberation" or "identity and independence" — develops out of a serious concern for the past. If, for instance, you wish to enter a contest, or to accomplish a concrete task, you can only do so successfully on

the basis of previous preparation, experience and study.

This is clearly not a matter of merely repeating the past, but of looking at it critically in order to find in the past what is useful — and what is useless — for the present challenge.

Among a few Arab-American organisations and individuals a new critical sense of the past is developing; one thinks of people like Jim Zoghby of the Arab-American Institute in Washington, which has set for itself the specific goal of involving Arab-Americans in the American political process, or Fouad Moghrabi in Tennessee and Ila Zurayk in Canada, who together produce extremely thorough scientific research on Arab, Israeli and Western public opinion, something no Arabs have done before.

All of these men were active before 1982. In their new endeavours they have decided that what

did not work before 1982 will not work now. Their attitude is to say to themselves, "What as Arab-Americans or Canadians can we do here that no one else can do; let us do it — not just to do something, but to do something that will change the current situation to our advantage, no matter how modest that may be."

To adopt so forceful and disciplined an attitude, to go through with the work against all odds, to define and redefine goals, to learn and master the rules of the game, above all, to take from the past what can serve and discard what cannot be made to serve — all these are made possible by the will to overcome.

There is a great phrase by Antonio Gramsci, the most important Italian thinker in this century, that sums it up perfectly: "Pessimism of the intelligence, optimism of the will" — Arab News

The bottom of the work ladder

The following article is reprinted from the Israeli newspaper The Jerusalem Post.

By Avi Temkin

"IF THEY give back the territories the Arabs will stop coming to work, and then and there you'll put us back into the dead-end jobs like before... Look at my daughter, she works in a bank now, and every evening an Arab comes to clean the building. All you want is to dump her from the bank into some textile factory, or have her wash the floor instead of the Arab."

This quote from Amos Oz's *In the Land of Israel* appears in *Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water*, a recent study on the situation of Palestinian Arabs from the occupied territories working in Israel. The research project, published by Cornell University's ILR Press, was written by Moshe Semyonov and Noah Lewin-Epstein of Tel Aviv University. It draws a sad picture of what they call "non-citizen Arabs" working in Israel. This is a group of people working in the worst-paid, lowest-status occupations, devoid of union protection and without the rights enjoyed by Israelis. From the book's findings it appears that not only are they occupying the lowest positions, they are destined to remain at the bottom of the social ladder.

The years of the military occupation in the West Bank and Gaza have been accompanied by a tremendous increase in the number of Palestinians from those territories working in Israel. From a few thousand at the end of the sixties, the number of these Arabs in the labour force rose to over 80,000 in the eighties.

Semyonov and Lewin-Epstein say that not only were the Arabs from the territories employed in low-status occupations, but as time passed their relative situation worsened. In terms of a combined index of education and rewards, there was a downgrading of non-citizen Arabs, while all other ethnic groups in the economy, Ashkenazim, Oriental Jews and Israeli Arabs, rose in occupational status.

But the research found that this upgrading for the Israeli group was less marked for the Arab component. As for Jews, there was no difference between Orientals and Ashkenazim. The occupational status gap remained stable throughout the years. In terms of the quote from Oz's

book, what has happened is that while the occupational gap between Arabs and Oriental Jews has widened, the one between Oriental Jews and Ashkenazim remains at least as large as it was 20 years ago. Semyonov and Lewin-Epstein concluded that when more than one ethnic group stood to benefit from entry and growth of the subordinate non-citizen Arab group, the ethnic group at the top benefited more.

The process of absorbing the territories' Palestinians into the labour market involved the "Arabisation" of entire occupations. Semyonov and Lewin-Epstein say that these workers were first attracted into low-income sectors with a relatively large share of older workers which were having difficulties recruiting younger employees. They found employment in construction, as unskilled workers, or as agricultural workers. This was a process of "segregation" whereby more lucrative jobs went to Jews, especially those of Western origin, while the menial jobs were reserved for Palestinians from the territories.

But the process went further. Once there was a large number of non-citizen Arabs in certain occupations, the salaries paid in that line of job went down, including those for the remaining incumbent Jews. Moreover, both Jews and Israeli Arabs started leaving those occupations which were characterised by a large inflow of Arabs from the West Bank and Gaza. But Jews left those jobs much faster than Israeli Arabs. This process converted such jobs into "Arab" ones.

Yet there is a profound difference between Israeli Arabs and those from territories. Israeli Arabs enjoy citizenship rights. They benefit from the protection of unions, workers' organisations and labour relations legislation. Palestinians from the territories in contrast are devoid of citizenship rights, they lack political power, are in a permanent category of "temporary" workers, and must periodically renew their work permits. "Consequently, non-citizen Arabs are pressed to supply their labour at a lower cost than others and to 'play the role of scab labour'," Semyonov and Lewin-Epstein say.

The authors quote a recent survey conducted by the Histadrut's Economic and Social Research Institute which showed that in most firms, starting wages for non-citizen Arabs were equal



West Bank workers at an Israeli building site.

to those earned by Israeli workers in similar jobs. Substantial differences existed, however, in the level of wage supplements. For Palestinians from the territories there are no productivity bonus, no family allowances or seniority increments. In many cases, the survey revealed, they were required to work more hours for the same daily wage.

Furthermore, according to the authors, a comparison of gross and net wages revealed that the gross earnings of the Israeli worker were in average 17 per cent higher than those of non-citizen Arabs. In some individual cases the gap was as high as 30 per cent between Jews and non-citizen Arabs in the same jobs.

All these figures refer to firms employing Palestinians from the territories legally registered with the government's Employment Service and therefore, some minimum standards would have been maintained. For the thousands of Arab workers from the West Bank working without an official permit the situation must be much worse.

While Semyonov and Lewin-Epstein touch upon some of the most important issues pertaining to the massive employment of non-citizen Arabs in Israel, some points were left out. One of them relates to the technological effects of this development. It could be argued that the large supply of cheap labour from the territories discouraged firms from introducing labour-saving technologies. Moreover, for the thousands of Arabs working at the bottom of the ladder, and

with very reduced possibilities of advancement, the motivation "to try harder" is practically nonexistent. For entire sectors, for example the construction industry, the result of this must have been more than detrimental to productivity.

A second point which comes to mind is broader than the issue of the employment of Palestinians. It refers to the structure of the labour market in Israel. As Semyonov and Lewin-Epstein point out, entire occupations in Israel, especially those at the bottom of the ladder, have become Arabised. In addition other lines of work, especially in the public sector and other services have become feminised. Thus, a process of "segmentation" of the labour market has developed.

The more lucrative segments — those in the liberal professions, in research or management — are manned by male Ashkenazi Jews, those at the bottom — agricultural seasonal workers, construction unskilled workers — are reserved for Arabs. These segments do not compete with each other, it is thus possible to pay thousands of shekels a month for those at the top, and a few hundred for those at the dead end of the ladder.

These are two of the numerous questions, — political, social and economic — that must be asked by a society that is drifting more and more into a South African-type situation. Asking the questions is the first and necessary part, once they are asked, answers will come forth.

Pakistani opposition leader wants peaceful revolution

By Iqbal Jaffery
The Associated Press

KARACHI, Pakistan — Benazir Bhutto, 34-year-old daughter of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, says her large Pakistan People's Party will use only peaceful means to oust Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, the man who overthrew her father.

"We want institutional and peaceful change. We believe that acting in another manner could get Pakistan into a greater crisis, so it is better to opt for a political process," she said in an interview with the Associated Press.

When Ms. Bhutto returned in April 1986 from self-exile in Britain, her supporters, unofficially estimated to number in the millions, predicted she would be the Corazon Aquino of Pakistan.

But instead of angry confrontation, her Socialist-leaning party has taken a cautious stance, demanding midterm elections to contest the 1985 polls that brought the civilian Muslim League government to office.

Zia, as chief of the army, still wields sweeping powers. "In the 1985 elections, political parties (other than the Muslim League) were barred from the contest," Ms. Bhutto said. "The People's Party called for midterm elections in order to see Pakistan emerge with a grass-roots consensus. Only a political party with grass-roots strength ... can achieve that consensus."

Her party's recent caution also stems from bitter experience. When the PPP and other opposition groups tried to defy a ban on mass rallies in southern Sindh province in August 1986, Ms. Bhutto and 3,000 others were arrested. "The showdown achieved tremendous results in the sense that fake claims of democracy by the regime were shattered. Moreover, the repression included 3,000 tear-gas canisters fired one day at one procession," she said. "It demonstrated how weak this regime is politically and that it did not have public support."

"The situation in Pakistan remains volatile," she said. "One year later, the troops still remain in Sindh province to maintain law and order. Ethnic riots and (terrorist) bomb blasts are threatening the country."

Authorities say a spate of bombings in Pakistan this year is the work of Communist Afghan



Benazir Bhutto

agents trying to force Islamabad to abandon its support of Afghan anti-government guerrillas.

The major blasts, such as one that killed 77 people in Karachi last July, have been followed by sometimes violent demonstrations. In Karachi, they sparked ethnic clashes resulting in 25 more deaths.

"The present regime ... has not been able to come to grips with the manifold problems generated by (eight years of) martial law. The results have been ethnic violence, sectarian clashes and political victimisation," Ms. Bhutto said.

"Although much has been trumpeted about democracy, the practices of the regime remain undemocratic."

Ms. Bhutto insists that despite the restoration of many civil rights since Zia lifted martial law in December 1985, the civilian government of Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has not done enough.

"Political prisoners sentenced by the military courts were promised a judicial review by the prime minister on several occasions ... Although two years have passed ... no judicial review has been permitted. The opposition press such as *Mussawat* continues to be banned. The *Hilal-i-Pakistan* was illegally seized," she said.

Both papers, in the Urdu and Sindhi languages respectively, were organs of Ms. Bhutto's PPP. Other Pakistani newspapers, including English-language dailies, publish with virtually free editorial licence.

Ms. Bhutto surprised some party members in July with the announcement she had consulted to an arranged marriage with Karachi businessman Asif Ali Zardari.

Aid to front-line states, Fiji among Commonwealth summit topics

By Jeff Bradley
The Associated Press

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — The black front-line states neighbouring South Africa will seek military aid beyond boots and blankets at the Commonwealth conference this week, the head of the 49-nation organisation predicts.

"What is needed is help of a defensive character," Sir Shridath Ramphal, Commonwealth secretary-general, said in an interview ahead of the Oct. 13-17 meeting in Vancouver.

"They're certainly not looking for manpower and troops but they will be looking beyond boots and blankets. That might well include helicopter patrols, signals, offshore patrols," he said.

Also on the agenda will be Commonwealth opposition to the Sept. 25 military coup in Fiji, where Col. Sitiveni Rabuka overturned the constitution and declared a republic. Unless these moves are reversed, Fiji could become the first country expelled from the Commonwealth.

Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney hosts government chiefs from Britain and most of its

former colonies, from India's 750 million people to the Pacific Islands of Vanuatu with 8,000 inhabitants.

In addition to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, India's Rajiv Gandhi and Bob Hawke of Australia, the colourful assembly will include King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho, Sultan Muda Hassanah Bolkiah of Brunei, a rear admiral from Nigeria and 15 presidents.

Queen Elizabeth II, official head of the Commonwealth and monarch of 18 member nations, will be accompanied by her husband Prince Philip.

Although she doesn't attend meetings, the queen will continue friendships with leaders such as Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and is expected to urge Commonwealth leaders to help restore democracy in Fiji.

Her ousted representative Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, has been invited to attend or send an envoy, but officials said coup leader Rabuka would not be welcome.

Under Commonwealth rules established when India achieved independence, nations that declare themselves republics must

reapply for membership and win unanimous approval. Ramphal said such consent was unlikely.

The coup's racial nature could undermine the Commonwealth's moral stance against apartheid in South Africa, since Rabuka seized power to entrench the dominance of native Melanesians over ethnic Indians.

Unlike the last Commonwealth conference in Nassau in 1985, and a seven-nation meeting on South Africa in London last year, the Vancouver gathering will not be a showdown with Britain over apartheid, organisers said.

Leaders such as Kaunda and Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe still want the West to impose tougher economic sanctions against South Africa.

But Ramphal said most members grudgingly accept Mrs. Thatcher's position that sanctions are not the best way to force the white government in Pretoria to give the black majority full rights at the ballot box and in society.

"We'll be trying to avoid a confrontational climate," said Ramphal.

The Commonwealth is switching to a two-track policy of

pushing for universal application of sanctions, while offering direct help to the black front-line states border or rely on South Africa, he said.

British officials say they can live with that, noting that they already help train the Zimbabwe and Mozambique armies and have sent \$1.3 billion in aid to the front-line states since 1980.

Seven of those countries are Commonwealth members — Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The others are Angola and Mozambique. Canada has invited Mozambique to send an official guest delegation to Vancouver.

South Africa denies playing a destabilisation role in Mozambique and other front-line states, but an aid package under Commonwealth consideration is designed to counter such attacks.

"It's part of South Africa's strategy to weaken the front-line states and so reduce the strength of their opposition to apartheid," said Ramphal, a former foreign minister of Guyana.

He said South Africa's destabilisation of its neighbours was costing \$4 billion to \$5 billion a

year and more Western aid was essential.

Especially vulnerable are the transportation lines between landlocked black countries and the Mozambique ports of Beira and Maputo.

"What's the point in Canadian money going into the Beira corridor if South Africans are blowing it up every weekend?" said Ramphal.

A report prepared for the summit recommends an aid package of "non-lethal" military supplies, including boots and blankets, jeeps and medical equipment. But front-line leaders may ask for more.

Ramphal forecast unity on the issue. "I don't think there will be a split. No one expects countries like Canada and Britain to have an unrealistic involvement."

Canada has been at the forefront of the sanctions movement, banning new investment and farm imports and severing air links with South Africa. But it has stopped short of sending arms to the front-line states.

To retain some influence, Mulroney's government has toned down threats to sever all relations with South Africa unless apar-

theid is dismantled.

Unlike Britain, a major trading partner and investor in South Africa, Canadian trade with Pretoria is about \$200 million a year and would hardly be missed.

Members may chastise Britain, however, for sending a trade mission to South Africa this month, despite an agreement in the Commonwealth accord of Oct. 20, 1985 to halt such trips.

The \$15-million conference will be held in Vancouver's trade and convention centre, with a two-day Indian summer retreat to Kelowna in the fruit-growing Okanagan valley.

Vancouver is home to many Canadian Sikhs, including fundamentalists charged in the last year with plotting terrorist attacks on Indian targets.

Police are still investigating the June 1985 bombing on an Air India jetliner from Toronto to London in which all 329 people on board were killed.

Summit security will focus on Gandhi, who is under pressure to create a Sikh homeland in the Punjab. The Federation of Sikh Societies of Canada said it would stage "peaceful demonstrations" against him.

Quality without mercy

After seven months in the top job in British broadcasting, Michael Checkland is producing one of the most dramatic periods of change in the BBC's history. Raymond Snoddy talked to the director-general.

LONDON — The late Sir Huw Wheldon, when he was managing director of BBC Television, warned the promising young accountant that if he was ever going to get anywhere in the corporation he would have to make some programmes. "I didn't think I had time for that. There were a lot of things I wanted to do on the management and financial side," recounts Michael Checkland, director-general of the BBC.

He may never have made a programme, but after seven months in the top job in British broadcasting, Mr. Checkland is producing one of the most dramatic periods of change in the BBC's history.

With a speed and decisiveness which has verged on the brutal, new management structures have been put in place; many close associates of former director Alasdair Milne — fired earlier this year — have retired, voluntarily or under pressure; young outsiders have been recruited for top jobs in an organisation with a strong tradition of internal promotion.

"Structural change is the first thing you have to accomplish. If you are going to be the chief executive of a large organisation you have to have a structure where everyone knows what the various parts are. That I've done very quickly. I have made it clear we are looking not only inside the BBC but outside for the best people," says Mr. Checkland.

Plucked by then chairman Stuart Young from the relative obscurity of director of resources at BBC Television to be deputy director-general in 1985, Mr. Checkland was named director-general in February, having eased his way with quiet determination between two much better known men: David Dimbleby, the television presenter, and Jeremy Isaacs, chief executive of Channel 4.

Immediately, he abolished the three managing directorships — radio, television and external services — and created five new programme management areas instead. Mr. John Birt, the new deputy director-general brought in from London Weekend Television, the independent television company, heads a combined news and current affairs directorate. The other four are network television under Mr. Bill Cotton, who will be replaced by Mr. Michael Grade when he retires next year; network radio under Mr. David Hatch; regional broadcasting under Mr. Geraint Stanley Jones; and external broadcasting under Mr. John Tusa.

"I believed that the jobs of managing directors were far too big. I didn't think a managing director television — responsible for all of news and current affairs, all of network television, including education and entertainment and local programming — was a practical job for any one person to do," says Mr. Checkland.

He noted with pleasure a small pastoral example of his new integrated approach when he visited the Royal Show at Stoneleigh in July. In place of separate BBC tents, he found local radio, regional television and even personnel recruitment grouped together in one tent under the banner of BBC Midlands.

It will take a much bigger canopy to encompass one of Mr. Checkland's most radical changes. The decision to merge the often warring fiefdoms of news and current affairs in a new directorate with 700 journalists and an £80 million (\$132 million) annual budget.

As well as demanding more rigorous journalism — some insiders claim it goes as far as requiring scripts to be approved in advance of filming — Mr. Birt has promoted young BBC executives such as Tony Hall, the editor of the Nine O'Clock News, to become editor of television news and current affairs. He has also brought in new people such as a former London Weekend TV colleague Samir Shah as Mr. Hall's deputy, and Ian Hargreaves, features editor of the Financial Times, who has spent his entire working life in newspapers, as managing editor in charge of almost all the BBC's journalists.

Appointments such as these — and that of 33-year-old Mr. Howell James, special adviser to Department of Trade and Industry Secretary Lord Young, as director of corporate affairs, the youngest ever member of the BBC board of management — raise the question of whether Mr.

Checkland is creating serious problems of internal morale. "If we have chosen the wrong people, it will obviously create problems of morale. The BBC will get behind the new editors and the new people if they prove to be good and competent."

Creating a new structure was just the first step in redefining the role of the BBC, a public service broadcaster funded by compulsory licence fee levied on all television viewers, in an age of growing competition and deregulation. Mr. Checkland believes that the fragmentation of the broadcasting market with the arrival of new satellite channels and cable television will actually highlight what he sees as the BBC's role in maintaining quality programmes in the U.K.

"This expansion of the marketplace gives us the opportunity to reassert the BBC's role as a national broadcaster," says the Birmingham grammar school boy who studied modern history at Oxford University.

Mr. Checkland believes that a secure financial base for the BBC will be of vital importance in protecting programme standards, when commercial TV could come under growing economic pressures from satellite operators with little if any obligation to offer public service broadcasting.

Previous directors-general have tended to see themselves more as editors-in-chief than chief executives. Isn't there a danger that he might regard himself as chief executive rather than editor-in-chief? "There is no such danger at all," Mr. Checkland replies, although he can think of only one big editorial decision he has taken so far: Deciding to show Dennis Potter's play *Brimstone and Treacle* as part of a Potter retrospective season, a play banned by his predecessor because it portrays the rape of a mentally handicapped girl.

Mr. Checkland says he expects no more than half a dozen big editorial decisions to be referred to him in a year, and it appears that 42-year-old Mr. Birt is very much in day-to-day editorial control of the corporation.

Views of Mr. Checkland and his changes differ widely. Some believe the BBC is now being managed in a way in which it has never been before. Others mutter about a Stalinist centralising approach which will sap inspiration.

To Sir Ian Trethowan, chairman of Thames Television and a former director-general of the BBC, it is too early to judge the final outcome. "They are very radical changes and only time will show whether they work or not."

Another former senior BBC executive is much more critical: "There is a belief that structures can solve all problems. It's the Central Committee approach. It's crazy." He fears that creativity and flexibility will suffer.

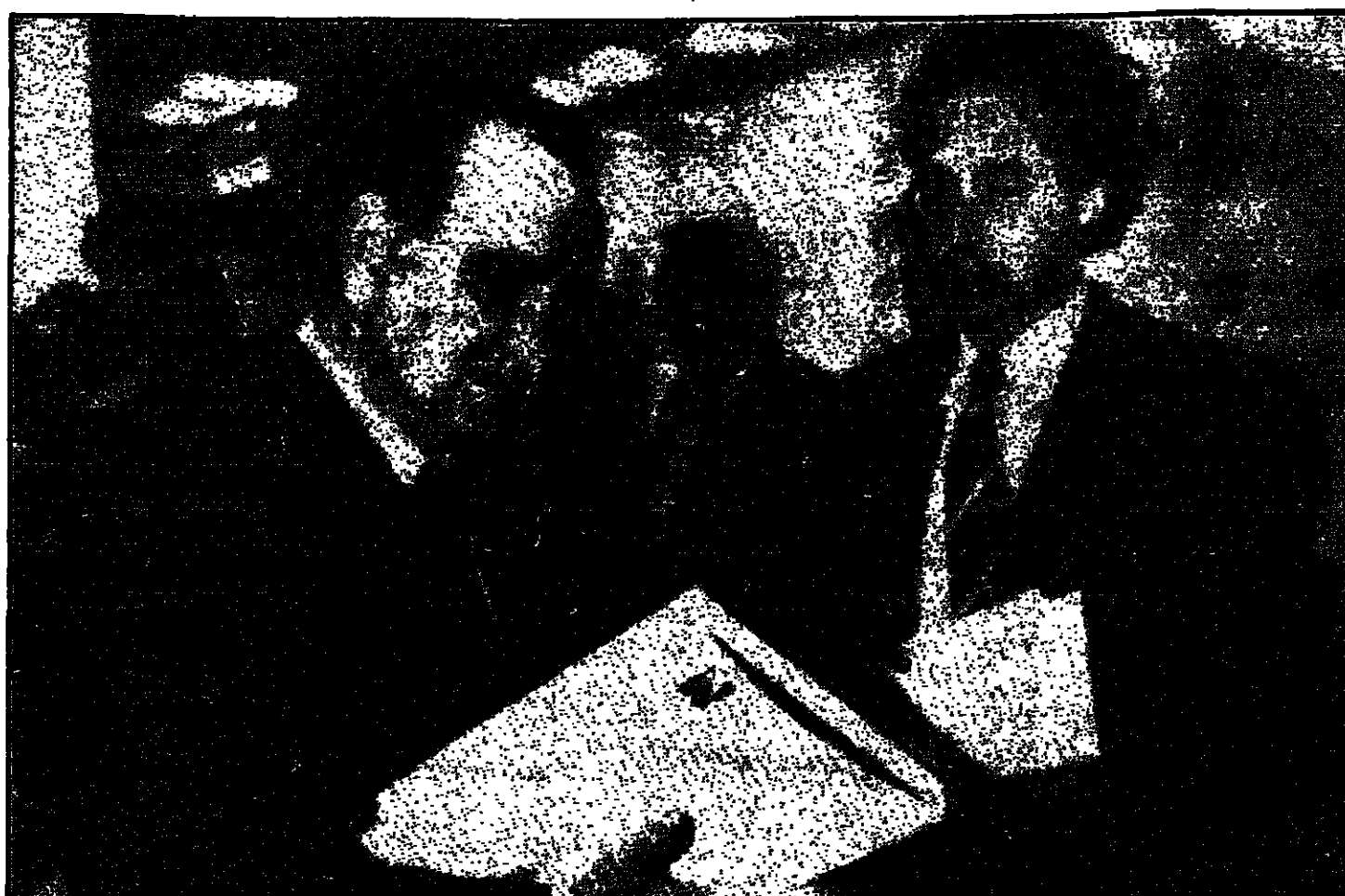
In contrast, an existing BBC executive describes Mr. Checkland as "practical and down to earth" — someone who has reduced the temperature and the aggravation factor in the BBC's relations with the outside world.

Michael Checkland came to the BBC entirely by accident, when he was dissatisfied with his accountancy job at Thorn Electronics. He immediately embraced what he describes as the sense of purpose and commitment he found there. Now, the former cost accountant, whose special topic at university was Oliver Cromwell, waxes lyrical on the subject of the powerful influence of radio and television.

For most of his life, his father worked in a retail hardware store in Broad Street, Birmingham. Rather like Mrs. Thatcher, who came from a similar background, the three Checkland children were expected to work hard, stand on their own feet and get on. His elder brother Donald, now deputy headmaster at King Edward's Aston School, Birmingham, says he was more interested in football and music when he was young, although he was bright enough to get to Oxford.

At the BBC, Mr. Checkland's businesslike thinking is well suited to financially stringent times. He wants the corporation to earn as much as it can from exploiting its infrastructure commercially: There are plans for new magazines tied to BBC programmes such as *The Clothes Show*; and transmitter "down-time" during the night could be used to distribute films to video recorder owners and specialist videos to groups such as doctors.

Financial Times news feature.



Fred Sinowatz, former chancellor of Austria, left, looking at the autobiography of Helmut Schmidt at the Frankfurt Book Fair with Thomas Kariuf of Seidler Verlag, the publisher.

Glasnost is playing well at Frankfurt Fair

By Serge Schmemann

FRANKFURT — It is common wisdom here that no one "big book" can dominate the mammoth Frankfurt Book Fair in the way that used to be possible before the age of instant communications.

But if there was a "big theme" as more than 7,000 exhibitors pitched their stands in Frankfurt's cavernous exhibition complex for the 39th annual fair, it was Mikhail S. Gorbachev's familiar rallying calls of *glasnost* and *perestroika*, openness and reconstruction.

And the biggest coup, publishers agreed, was Harper & Row's announcement that it would soon publish a book written by the Soviet leader under the title *Perestroika: Our Hope for Our Country and the World*.

Michael Bessie, a senior vice president of Harper & Row, said he learned while in the Soviet Union recently that Mr. Gorbachev's rush to finish the book had accounted for his long disappearance from public view in August and September. Mr. Bessie and his wife, Cornelia, initiated the project two years ago.

Mr. Bessie said that he received the manuscript Sept. 11, and that Harper & Row and its British partner, Collins, were rushing to get the book out by Nov. 2. The deadline was set by the Soviets, he said, evidently to

coincide with the Nov. 7 national holiday celebrating the October revolution.

Mr. Bessie said that rights had already been sold for 12 translations and that the deals were "already a record for a serious book." Rumours floated around the floor that the West German weekly *Der Spiegel* and the publisher Droemer had paid 1.5 million Deutsche marks (\$800,000) for the German rights, but this could not be confirmed.

The fascination with *glasnost* was hardly limited to Mr. Gorbachev. At the Soviet stand, where Soviets used to sit around complaining that the West was only interested in dissidents, a clutch of officials was busy juggling appointments with Western editors curious to see if any old masterpieces were about to be sprung.

"Suddenly, it's worth seeing the Russians again where before it wasn't," said Matthew Evans, the chairman of Faber & Faber, adding that he recently bought the rights to a novel by a popular Soviet writer, Chingiz Aitmatov.

The Soviet stand itself, however, was something of a disappointment to those who wandered in looking for evidence of the new candor. The works on display were fairly standard fare, and the most prominent organs of the new openness, the journals *Ogonyok* and *Moscow News*, were not to be found. The one

hint of the new ways was a poster advertising a book in the works called "Chernobyl, the Aftermath."

Not everyone was sure *glasnost* would sell in the West. Michael Naumann, of the West German publishing house Rowohlt, agreed that *glasnost* literature was this year's trend, supplanting fading interest in what he called "aggressive feminism" and ecology.

"But I'm very sceptical that these books will work for Western readers, because the Russian way of writing has suffered greatly under suppression," he said. If there was another trend at the fair, it was a fascination with personalities.

In addition to Mr. Gorbachev, huge posters at various stands announced new autobiographies by Helmut Schmidt, the former West German chancellor, and Lech Walesa, who led the outlawed Solidarity trade union in Poland; a book, two years off, by Henry A. Kissinger tentatively called "Diplomacy"; a second book by Lee Iacocca, the chairman of Chrysler, whose first book, "Iacocca" was a best-seller, and several more.

Mr. Schmidt's autobiography, published by Seidler Verlag, figured as the big event in West German publishing, where the first edition of 100,000 was already sold out.

Wolf-Jobst Seidler, the publisher, said the reason was the "general paleness of the political landscape today." Mr. Schmidt, he said, was popular because he harked back to an era of political giants.

At the opening press conference, Peter Weidhaas, the director of the fair, announced that 7,147 exhibitors from 90 countries had come to the fair, a record.

This, he said, was certain to arouse the annual griping that the fair had become too big, that the fun of the early years had waned as publishing had evolved into big business.

"The fair has undoubtedly lost much of the entertainingly light-hearted quality still apparent in the 1950s and at the beginning of the 1960s, but it has gained enormously in its professional dynamism," he said.

This reflected the business as a whole, he said. "The loss of the intimate character so often regretted by booksellers and publishers of those days is not restricted to the fair alone," he said. "Trading with books has been internationalised, instrumentalised, industrialised."

That was evident in the big stands of the ever-expanding publishing groups that have brought together many of the old publishing houses — New York Times.

World conference on family planning advocates abortion

By Vincent Imama
Reuters

NAIROBI — An international conference of family planning experts called on all governments to liberalise abortion laws and help improve the health of women.

Conference spokesman Fred Sai of Ghana told reporters after the conference that it was unethical for health services to "shut their eyes to abortions and unplanned pregnancies which indeed exist and are responsible for the deaths of thousands of women every year."

"Where the law (on abortion) exists, it should be applied equitably and where it is missing, studies should be carried out to determine if it's not worthwhile having it," Sai, a health adviser to the World Bank, said.

Sai said maternal deaths had fallen drastically in the United States, China and Western Europe as a result of abortion laws being relaxed.

The four-day conference, devoted to discussing ways of improving the health of women and children through family planning, was sponsored by seven international organisations, including the World Bank and World Health Organisation (WHO). "The proposal on abortion is a bold and indeed revolutionary

effort to improve women's health, but I think some countries may not take it seriously," one European delegate told Reuters.

"Induced abortion is illegal in Kenya and in many other African countries where opposition to this practice has been reinforced by the Catholic church," another delegate from East Africa remarked.

Asked whether African governments were likely to liberalise abortion laws, he said the process would probably take time.

The Nairobi conference called for the extension of family planning education and a wider availability of contraceptives.

It also proposed that family planning be included in all primary health care programmes.

"No primary health care strategy is complete without the inclusion of family planning which has been demonstrated to improve the health of women and children," a draft statement issued by the conference said.

Sai said the final version of the statement would be issued later this month.

Jamaican Social Security Minister Mavis Gilmour, who chaired the conference, said men should become more involved in family planning in order to improve its effectiveness.

Japanese want to build city in Pacific Ocean

By George Jahn
The Associated Press

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts

The head of Japan's prestigious Science Council says his country is looking for someone to build a city standing on pillars in the Pacific Ocean for homes for up to 1 million people.

"It costs around \$200 million," said Jiro Kondo, president of the council, which has completed a feasibility study of the project and hopes someone will build it in exchange for real-estate rights.

There have been no firm offers, "but some" heavy industries are very much interested (and) some of the construction industry is also interested. So there are no barriers" to the programme, he said.

Kondo declined to identify interested industries by name, but said, "we are expecting to build the whole construction in 10 years."

He spoke in an interview at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was attending a two-day symposium Oct. 5 and 6

called "The Oceans in the 21st Century: Bringing Advanced Technology to the Ocean Industries."

Because of high population density, land in the central district of Tokyo costs \$30,000 per square foot (0.09 square metre). While Japan's land area is only 3 per cent that of the United States, its total land value is about \$8 trillion (million-million), more than twice that of the United States.

"Japan is going to do this thing in one form or another," said John Crawen, director of the Law of the Sea Institute at the University of Hawaii and a staunch proponent of the concept.

Kondo said planners tentatively are looking at sites 80 to 160 kilometres south of Tokyo, at a depth of 130 to 150 metres.

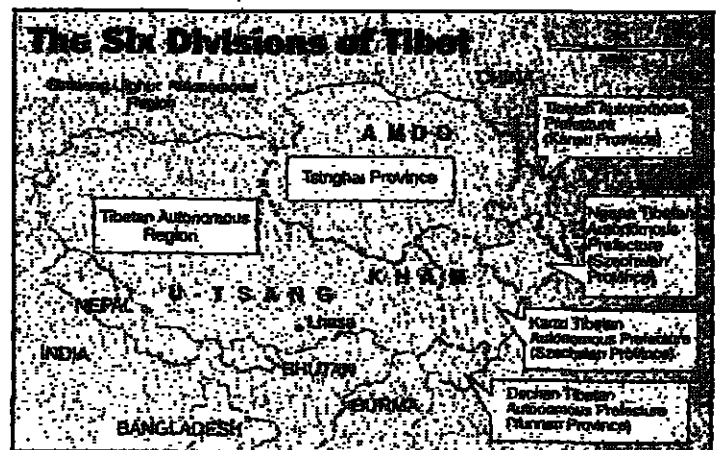
"Typhoons would not be a problem, because the huge waves can pass through easily," said Kondo. "However, in the case of earthquakes, the pillars should absorb the shock, so shock absorption devices are introduced in these pillars."

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About 600 Tibetans, including children shouting "free Tibet" slogans till their throats were hoarse, sat through rain and cold to stage an overnight hunger strike outside the Dalai Lama's residence.

Prayer, laughter and video films for the 'god king'

By Lai Kwok Kin
Reuters

DHARAMSALA, India — The Dalai Lama laughs too much and is probably paid too little.

The exiled spiritual and temporal leader of six million Tibetans, bespectacled and blessed with an infectious laugh, lives on a monthly stipend of 800 rupees (\$60) from the Indian government.

"Since he is just a simple Buddhist monk, that will cover his expenses," Tendzin Choegyal, the Dalai Lama's 42-year-old brother, told Reuters last Thursday.

The Indian government gave grants to the Dalai Lama and some of his followers when they fled here in 1959 after a bloody uprising in Tibet. The grants have been adjusted to inflation over the years.

Ensnored 1,800 metres up in the Himalayan foothills at his Thakchen Choeling Palace, a far cry from the splendour of Lhasa's Potala Palace, the 52-year-old "god king" still follows a highly disciplined routine.

He wakes at 4.30 a.m. every morning, dresses in his red and saffron sleeveless Buddhist robe and prays for 30 minutes before eating a simple Tibetan meal of tsampa — fried barley ground to powder and mixed with sweet tea.

But of late he has acquired a taste for cornflakes and oatmeal porridge mixed with milk and honey, Choegyal said. "When he was in Lhasa before 1959 it was strictly tsampa."

Lunch at 12.30 p.m. is a more elaborate affair, mostly rice with several Chinese dishes including mutton. "This is his major meal of the day. As a Buddhist monk he is not allowed to eat any meal after midday. He only has some tea and biscuits in the evening before retiring when he prefers to watch videos of documentaries on science."

"His holiness's favourite programmes are David Attenborough's 'The Living Planet' and Carl Sagan's 'Cosmos'."

During the day, the Dalai Lama prays and meditates on

Buddhist scriptures for up to five hours, meets Tibetan and foreign visitors and conducts other duties as the leader of the government in exile.

The Dalai Lama, whose title means "ocean of wisdom," regularly teaches Buddhist scriptures at temples near his palace or at refugee settlements housing some of the 100,000 Tibetans living in exile in India.

When doing so, he almost always bursts into fits of laughter. "If there is any fault in him I would say he laughs too much," said Choegyal. "He has always been jovial but through the years he is laughing more and more."

Even while leading a special prayer for Tibetans killed in the recent Lhasa violence, he often looked up to smile at visitors.

Born to a family of 16, nine of whom died at birth, Lhamo Thondup was recognised at the age of three as the 14th reincarnation of Chenresig, "the personification of Buddha's compassion."

At 13 he took his vows as a monk and was enthroned three years later in Lhasa. In his autobiography written several years ago he said he had felt compelled to assume the role of Dalai Lama and was not ready for it.

"I think in his heart he wants to live a simple life devoted entirely to spiritual pursuits. But he has his duty to his people," Choegyal said.

The Dalai Lama hinted as if to himself when he spoke to reporters on Wednesday: "Their (Tibetans) expectation of me is sometimes too much... I do not consider myself as the leader but Tibetans regard me as such."

The Dalai Lama wields temporal power over an intensely religious and emotional race, many of whom are bent on achieving independence from China, which occupied their homeland in 1950.

Riots in Lhasa in the past week left up to 19 people dead. Their compatriots in India have held at least three anti-China protests at which women, weeping inconsolably, lunge at police and, overcome with emotion, sometimes

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TENNIS

Davis ousts Fitzgerald in tit-for-tat thrashing

SYDNEY (Agencies) — American Scott Davis took quick revenge for one of the worst thrashings of his career when he came from a set down to beat John Fitzgerald at the Sydney indoor tennis tournament on Monday.

In Brisbane last week the Australian had allowed the second seeded Davis just one game in a 6-1, 6-0 hiding.

The 25-year-old Californian, seeded fifth here, appeared to have learnt nothing from that defeat for an hour on Monday as he struggled with his own serve and Fitzgerald's backhand in another first round match.

But Davis threw caution to the winds when 0-2 down in the second set, won 11 out of the next 12 points and eventually took the match with something to spare. Davis was the only seed to play on the tournament's opening night.

On Tuesday, Wimbledon champion Pat Cash plays New Zealander Kelly Evernden, winner of the Brisbane tournament, while defending champion Boris Becker and world number one Ivan Lendl start their campaigns on Wednesday.

Davis was broken after serving his second double fault in the sixth game of the first set and another double on set point put him 2-6 down.

But he recovered to break Fitzgerald in the fifth game of the second set and clinched it on his sixth set point.

The third set gave the meagre crowd value for money with both players going all out for victory. Davis, despite a code violation in the fourth game, kept his game together to notch a vital service break in the ninth game and serve out for the match.

"Last week he came out like ghostbusters and I didn't build any rhythm at all," Davis said. "Tonight I served a little bit better and he allowed me to build up some momentum in the

second set."

Noah downs Ageron

In Basle, top seeded Frenchman Yannick Noah completed a successful comeback when he beat Ronald Ageron of Haiti 7-6, 6-4, 6-4 in the \$231,000 Basle Grand Prix tennis tournament on Sunday.

Noah, 27, had taken a sabbatical from tennis after losing to Britain's Jeremy Bates in the first round of the Bordeaux Grand Prix in July but he was back to his scintillating best after struggling to find his touch in the earlier rounds here.

Both players started tentatively and twice traded service breaks before Noah, ranked eighth in the world, clinched the ensuing tie-break 8-6 with a typically acrobatic stop volley.

Noah took command in the second set after breaking Ageron, 48th in the world rankings, in the opening game and he sealed the set with a spectacular return between his legs to a standing ovation from the crowd.

The third set went with serve until the ninth game when a double fault by the Haitian contributed to the inevitable break.

Noah, who lives in New York where he owns a successful restaurant, said it was nice to be back as a winner and added: "I had lost all pleasure in playing tennis and decided to go away and enjoy myself for a while. My private life was also at a crossroads."

"I had a great time doing all the things I wanted till I felt ready to have another try at tennis. My future plans include organising a tournament with the proceeds going to handicapped chil-

dren and I've already had positive responses from some of my fellow players."

McEnroe tops Annacore

In Atlanta, Georgia, John McEnroe defeated Paul Annacore 6-4, on Sunday to win the A-T-and-T challenge tennis tournament and collect a \$150,000 paycheck.

Runner-up Annacore won \$100,000.

McEnroe broke Annacore's serve in the ninth game of the first set for a 5-4 lead. Annacore reached triple-break point against McEnroe in the next game, but McEnroe recovered to close out the set.

In second set, McEnroe broke at love for a 4-3 advantage, but Annacore broke right back.

Annacore was having trouble with his first serve all day, and it deserted him again in the 11th game, which McEnroe won for 6-5.

Serving for match, McEnroe had four straight excellent first serves and won the match with a crisp forehand volley.

Gilbert beats Teltcher

In Scottsdale, Arizona third-seeded Brad Gilbert, mixing a powerful serve with a near-flawless ground game, breezed to a 6-2, 6-2 victory Sunday over seventh-seeded, fellow American Eliot Teltcher to win the \$303-\$400 Scottsdale Open.

Gilbert, ranked 13th in the world, trailed 0-2 in the first set against the 38th-ranked Teltcher before winning six straight games to take the set.

The 26-year-old Gilbert then won the first three games of the second set, breaking Teltcher's serve for the fourth time in the 63-minute match.

Teltcher, won the fourth and the seventh games before Gilbert broke him again in the final game. Both men are from California.



On the firing line, the archer forms a single unit with the target with complete objectivity

Resurgent chivalry

By Agnes Desombiaux

IN TEN YEARS, the number of archery licence holders in France has more than doubled. It has risen from 10,000 to 25,000. The increase in the number of women archers is most spectacular. They now account for 21 per cent of total licence holders, and young people account for a quarter.

This phenomenon is due to two main factors: the policy of development, held by the French Archery Federation, which has encouraged clubs to be set up in holiday centres, and the fact that, since 1972, archery has been accepted as an Olympic discipline.

Archery is, without doubt, one of the oldest sports in the world. It remained an arm of combat until the appearance of gunpowder, and then became a sign of distinction. In France, as in England, the history of archery is intimately linked to the history of chivalry. The archery companies and guilds, which were dissolved after the revolution of 1789, were gradually recreated, and certain traditions of chivalry have been maintained, particularly in the region known for archery, the Ile de France and Picardy. At the beginning of the century, the companies were united in a Federation of Archery Companies of France, which later became the present federation.

Three specialties are, at present, internationally acknowledged: International Archery Federation archery, Country Archery, and Indoor Archery. International Archery Federation archery is the Olympic form of archery, with distances of 90 to 30 metres for men, and up to 70 metres for women. Country archery is practised on a forest course along which there are 28 targets at distances of 5 to 60 metres. Finally indoor archery is practised at distances of 25 or 18 metres.

But in archery clubs in France, archers also practise typically French forms of archery, such as

animal target archery, "Beursault" archery, and classical archery.

Animal target archery is practised on a varied terrain, on which animals are symbolised by shields representing game of different sizes, which has to be killed in thirty seconds.

"Beursault" archery, which goes back to the 15th century, requires special installations on a course called on "Archery Game," or an "Archery Garden." The garden is an enclosed area with two mounds and two firing lines, facing in opposite directions, about 50 metres apart. Each archer alternately fires an arrow from each shooting line, twenty arrows each way (40 arrows in all).

Classical archery has two distances: 50 and 30 metres for men and women who have to shoot 36 arrows per distance, in series of three arrows at a time (72 arrows in all).

Practising archery requires great self mastery and intense mental concentration. It is thus an important factor in one's personal balance. Through the kind of effort it demands, archery resembles practices imported from the east such as yoga and the martial arts.

Thus, for Buddhists, archery is indissociable from Zen, and, in the east, just as in the west, on the firing line, the archer forms a single unit with the target in complete objectivity. The arrow is the vital energy completely concentrated in the instant and each shot is a moment of eternity.

With the bow being, both in the west and in the east, the symbol of the tension from which desires spring, let us hope that archery will continue to arouse the desire of people.

At any rate, the French team has reached a very good position on the international level, and the young hopes of French archery were surprisingly successful at the last world championships, in Australia, where the French team gained third place — l'Actualite en France.

European soccer roundup

Napoli delivers 6 blitzers; Maradona takes to the hills

LONDON (R) — Napoli's 6-0 "tennis score" blitz of newly promoted Pescara in the Italian league on Sunday lifted the champions to the top.

But Diego Maradona took to the hills for a check-up and a rest cure.

The Argentine captain, whose relationship with the press has become tense in recent weeks because of accusations of poor form and lack of direction, left Naples after the game for northern Italy.

However, his personal manager denied newspaper reports that he was going to the mountains for a weight loss cure.

Maradona told reporters: "I'm going away for a few days to take advantage of next week's break in the league. For a year and a half I've been suffering from pains in my muscles."

The pall which defeat in the European Cup by Real Madrid cast over the city's fanatic soccer fans seems to have been at least partially lifted by Sunday's goal spree.

Brazilian striker Antonio Careca reflected the hopes of all Napoli fans when he said: "He have shown that we are super-strong and that we can without a doubt aim to win the championship again."

Both Maradona and Careca scored their first league goals of the season in a match which for Pescara was a baptism by fire.

Napoli took over at the top from Roma who lost 1-0 at Juve-

tus, Antonio Cabrini hitting the winner. Juventus moved to sixth, just two points behind the leaders.

In West Germany, young — and not so young goalkeepers — are suddenly in the news. With national keeper Eike Immel unavailable through injury, West German manager named 20-year-old Bodo Illgner for his team to play Sweden in a friendly in Gelsenkirchen on Wednesday and called up 22-year-old Oliver Reck as his reserve.

The youngsters Illgner, who made his debut for West Germany against Denmark last month, and Reck were both almost unheard of at the start of the year but both starred at the weekend for their clubs Cologne and Werder Bremen.

Cologne beat Borussia Mönchengladbach 4-1 and Werder beat Nuremberg 1-0. The two clubs lead the table with Illgner and Reck conceding just six and seven goals respectively in 12 games.

To make up for their inexperience, Beckenbauer has called up his former Bayern Munich club-mate and "longtime star of the national team" Sepp Maier to conduct special goalkeepers' training for the national team.

"There's no-one can do this better than Sepp," Beckenbauer said. "His presence will do the atmosphere in the squad no harm at all, either."

In Lisbon, European cham-

pions Porto were held to a high-scoring 4-4 draw at newly-promoted Setubal but remained one point clear at the top of the Portuguese first division when their main rivals also stumbled.

Close pursuers Sporting Lisbon were twice a goal down at home to Guimaraes and could only scrape a 2-2 draw on Sunday while Maritimo conceded two late goals in a 3-2 defeat by Boavista.

Setubal, a well-drilled side under English manager Malcolm Allison, also showed plenty of spirit in refusing to give up despite trailing from the 10th minute when Majder headed the visitors into the lead.

In a fluctuating game, they finally scored the elusive equaliser when Manuel Fernandes pounced on a defensive error five minutes from the end of a thrilling match to make it 4-4.

Porto are unlikely to retain the experimental defensive system introduced at Setubal but they still head the table with 11 points from seven games, one ahead of Sporting and Penafiel, a small northern side who maintained their surprise challenge by beating Farense 3-2.

Benfica, current champions and Portugal's best-known club, continued their worst start to the season for many years with a 1-0 defeat at Chaves. A last-minute penalty decided the match.

The Lisbon side, twice European champions in the 1960s, now lie 10th in the league.

Becker better than ever

'Going from zero to 100 and back'

By Robert Woodward
Reuter

SYDNEY — Boris Becker would like the world to know that despite reports to the contrary, 1987 has been a good year for him.

The West German says he is a fitter, more versatile tennis player than he was 12 months ago, and he is pleased to have regained control of his personal life.

"I'm not the Wimbledon champion anymore, I lost in the second round so it seems I had a bad year."

"If you consider being number four in the world a bad year...." the two-time Wimbledon winner said with a resigned shrug.

"This year has certainly been more difficult than last because everything seemed to go from zero to 100 then back to zero again."

"I had to go through a period where it was a little bit rocky and where I had to fight more in my matches and I went through it this year."

"On the other hand nothing good comes easy and if you want to get on to the very top you have to go through a few problems," said the two-time Wimbledon champion who starts his defence of the Sydney indoor title on Wednesday.

The winner of three tournaments this year, Becker feels he has developed his game over the past 12 months.

"I feel a much better player

than at this time last year and I'm much fitter."

"I've improved my backcourt game — my movement about the court and my forehand — but perhaps I forgot my big strength a little bit, my serve and volley."

"I have to work on that again now so I can use the right tactics at the right moment," the 19-year-old said.

"I can last a couple of hours on court without getting tired now and I can use other strokes to beat an opponent when my service isn't working which I couldn't do before."

Becker, who attributes his improved fitness solely to British coach Frank Dick, has not played a tournament since being knocked out of the U.S. Open in September.

"I was definitely weary at the U.S. Open and so I took some time off. I went back to my family in Germany, basically back to my roots, meeting the guys I used to play with," Becker said.

Along with manager Ion Tiriac he spent some of his time off looking for a replacement for Gunther Bosch, the coach who parted company with Becker during his last visit to Australia for the Australian Open in January.

"We've talked with a couple of people but we will probably have to wait until the end of the year as everyone has contracts until then," Becker said.

"It's very necessary for me to have a coach because there is so much that I can learn," said Becker.

But he warns anyone interested in the job that the Becker of today is nothing like the boy whom Bosch first coached.

"It (the relationship with Bosch) was a completely different situation compared to what it is going to be now because Bosch was more a guy telling me about life than about tennis."

"Now I basically decide where my life is going."

Becker readily admits the man picked to coach him is going to be in for a rough ride.

"I am very difficult to control because I made my own experience. A coach has to convince me with his ideas, but once he has I'm 100 per cent behind him," he said.

"I don't want to be a flash in the pan, be there at the top for a couple of months and then say goodbye again."

"I really want to work for it because then it lasts much longer than if it comes easy."

Pyongyang proposes new talks to Seoul

SEOUL (R) — North Korea asked again on Monday for direct talks with South Korea over its demand to be joint host to the 1988 Olympic Games.

A letter dated Oct. 3 from the chairman of the North Korean Olympic Committee Kim Yu-Sun, was delivered to the South through the Panmunjom truce village.

Pyongyang has threatened to lead an East Bloc boycott of the games unless its demands to host some events are met.

But the head of South Korea's Olympic Committee said on Sunday sports leaders from the Soviet Union, East Germany and other east European countries assured him they would come to the Seoul games.

Kim Chong-Ha also said the Soviet Union had asked South Korea to let its athletes train in Seoul beforehand.

The international Olympic Committee (IOC) has been mediating between North and South over Pyongyang's demand. No agreement has emerged from four rounds of IOC-supervised talks in Lausanne between the two.

Seoul and the IOC in July offered the North more than 10 of the individual events but Pyongyang says it wants more. The South has refused previous requests for direct talks between the two Koreas and insists that the issue be discussed through the IOC.

According to the (North) Korean Central News Agency, monitored in Tokyo, the North's letter said: "We still consider that there is no better way (than direct talks) to realise co-sponsorship for the sake of your side, of us, of the Olympics and of world peace."

"Urging your side to think over the matter again and respond as early as possible to our proposal... I expect an affirmative reply from you."

Kim Chong-Ha told a news conference Seoul would respond to the letter soon "after due examination." He did not elaborate.

"The most urgent matter in this situation is that North Korea should unconditionally accept the IOC's adjusted proposal," he said.

GOLF

Lyle wins sudden-death victory

STUTTGART, West Germany (R) — Britain's Sandy Lyle won a sudden-death playoff to beat Bernhard Langer and win the \$800,000 marks (\$450,000) German Masters golf tournament on Sunday.

Lyle secured his first European victory for two years by shooting a par five to Langer's six on the second playoff hole. The West German hit his approach out of

bounds on to the practice ground from the middle of the fairway. Lyle went home with \$73,258 prizemoney, while Langer collected \$48,790.

Scotsman Lyle posted three birdies on the last five regular holes for a 66 to tie with Langer at 10 under par 278.

Langer covered the last 18 holes in a one-over-par 70, losing his way over the back nine after

shooting 33 on the outward nine. "It's a complete surprise," said Lyle of his victory. "For most of the way I was two or three shots behind Bernhard. Then two later birdies altered everything."

"I made an adjustment to my putting stroke, dropping my right elbow like Jack Nicklaus does, and it made all the difference."

Severiano Ballesteros shot 70 to finish a stroke behind Lyle and Langer, co-promoter of the tournament.

Ballesteros' chance of victory disappeared when he ran up a triple bogey seven at the 11th hole. He hit his drive into trees, struck a tree with his recovery, then chipped out before seeing his fourth shot spin off the green.

Ballesteros, who posted a 34 for the first nine holes to close to within two strokes of Langer, fought back with birdies at the 12th and long 14th. But the Spaniard, needing an eagle three at the last hole, saw his chip and run pull up a foot short of the flag.

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Indian troops dropped into Jaffna to flush out Sri Lankan rebels

COLOMBO (R) — Indian paratroopers were dropped into Jaffna on Monday to help ground forces battling house-to-house to flush out Tamil rebels, Sri Lanka's state-run radio reported.

Military sources said Indian peacekeeping troops were using heavy artillery and tanks against stiff resistance from Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) guerrillas. Heavy house-to-house fighting was going on in the northern town.

A Sri Lankan military spokesman said in four days of clashes about 250 guerrillas had been killed and an equal number captured. Indian casualties were eight or nine killed and 67 wounded.

There was no independent confirmation of what was happening in the Jaffna peninsula, a stronghold of LTTE guerrillas who have fought for four years to set

up an independent homeland in the north and east.

The spokesman said he could not confirm that paratroopers were in action. Flights to Jaffna were banned for the second day and journalists advised not to drive to the area because of the danger of landmines.

The state-run radio said guerrillas attacked Jaffna Fort, held by the Sri Lanka army, on Sunday night but were beaten off. The Indians are going all out to smash the terrorist networks," it said.

Indian troops intensified their drive against guerrillas opposed to a ceasefire after public criticism for inaction.

Some Sri Lankans said the Indians were unwilling or unable to enforce the July 29 pact signed by New Delhi and Colombo aimed at ending four years of communal violence between minority Tamils and majority Sinhalese.

The criticism came to the boil when the Tigers went on a rampage, killing more than 200 Sinhalese, early last week after the suicide of 13 comrades in government custody.

Indian Defence Minister K.C. Pant visited Colombo on Friday and pledged the troops would "act firmly against all violent elements which are obstructing the implementation of the agreement."

Sri Lankan military sources said LTTE guerrillas were using rocket-propelled grenades and heavy weapons to slow down the Indian advance in Jaffna. They added Indian officers were confident they would have the town under control within the next two days.

Under the July 29 pact all rebel groups, including the powerful LTTE, were to have been disarmed by Aug. 15.

Mr. Pant, during his visit to Colombo, explained the Indians had used gentle persuasion instead of force to entice the guerrillas to hand over their weapons because New Delhi wanted to "bring all Tamil organisations into the mainstream of the democratic process."

India, dominant power in the region, has a significant Tamil population.

Jaffna has been under a shoot-on-sight curfew since Saturday. The restriction was relaxed briefly to let the town's estimated 135,000 residents seek shelter at Indian-protected refugee centres.

Aquino does not rule out martial law

MANILA (R) — Police fired shots to disperse strikers on Monday as President Corason Aquino for the first time hinted he could declare martial law in the Philippines.

Several thousand chanting, banner-waving demonstrators marched in separate groups in different parts of Manila. Striking workers shut factories in support of a pay claim.

Police said they would continue industrial action throughout the week.

Police reported 25 arrests but the strike failed to impose its grip on the capital of eight million people. Union leaders said two people were injured but gave no details.

Mrs. Aquino ruled out an immediate move to govern through emergency powers but in an apparent policy shift stopped short for the first time of rejecting martial law outright.

Martial law would not be introduced "unless it is absolutely necessary, unless it will be for the greater good of the country," she said in a weekly radio broadcast.

Senate leaders said last week they would support emergency rule if the national situation worsened. Mrs. Aquino is facing renewed coup threats from renegade army officers and a wave of strikes planned by a coalition of moderate and leftist unions.

Gunmen shot and killed two soldiers in Manila on Monday, one a former bodyguard of right-wing opposition leader Juan Ponce Enrile.

Police blamed Communist guerrillas for the death of an air force sergeant but did not know who killed ex-bodyguard Florante Yagin, a sergeant with the Paramilitary Constabulary.

The Communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) said in a statement on Monday it was prepared to hold talks with the government to avert any further takeover attempt by the right.

"The NDF declares its readiness to talk and cooperate with any political group towards strongly opposing and frustrating... fascist attempts to impose a more repressive form of rule in the country," NDF leader Satur

Ocampo said in a statement released to news agencies.

In a separate comment one strike leader, Paterno Menzon, said they wanted to avoid the stoppages being used as an excuse for another coup.

"We are opposed to any violent takeover of the government. This is not a question of personalities," he told reporters.

Two days after the last major strike in August, an army mutiny almost toppled Mrs. Aquino and left 33 people dead.

In Marikina east of the capital, police fired shots in the air and used water cannon to disperse about 2,000 strikers. There were no reports of injuries.

In the west, about 5,000 workers closed down 10 of 23 factories in the Bataan export processing zone, which exports about \$80 million worth of goods annually. Crispin Beltran, head of the leftist May One Movement (KMU), told reporters Monday's strike shut down 93 factories and affected many jobs. Businesses had lost 720,000 man-hours, he claimed.

BBC crew detained in Kabul

MOSCOW (AP) — A British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) television crew was detained by Afghan soldiers in Kabul for filming military installations without permission, the official Soviet News Agency TASS said Sunday.

TASS, quoting a dispatch from Afghanistan's state-run Bakhtar News Agency, said the television crew was detained briefly in the capital city on Friday and released after being told their actions "violated the laws of Afghanistan and ran counter to the ethics of journalists." It didn't say how long they were held.

A BBC spokesman in London said a British diplomat also had been detained with the television team that was believed to have had three members. They were held for about three hours, the spokesman said.

The journalists, who were in Afghanistan with government permission, "penetrated the area of the Karga Water Reservoir... and were detained by control-military authorities at the moment when they were filming Afghan and Soviet military facilities without getting permission to do," the report said.

It did not identify the crew members or say if they would be allowed to continue working in Afghanistan, where an estimated 115,000 Soviet soldiers are deployed to help the Marxist government fight anti-Communist guerrillas.

The government rarely allows Western journalists to enter Afghanistan.

The BBC had no official comment on the incident.

But the BBC spokesman in London said the journalists were Moscow-based correspondent Brian Hanrahan and his crew, and the diplomat was British Charge d'Affaires Ian Mackley.

The spokesman, speaking on the condition he not be identified, said they were "arrested by Soviet soldiers while filming at a golf course in Kabul."

U.S. Air Force wants \$1b for more rockets

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Air Force is seeking nearly \$1 billion to further decrease its reliance on the space shuttle for lofting military satellites into orbit, according to congressional testimony.

The January 1986 explosion of the space shuttle Challenger and subsequent mishaps in two air force launches of single-mission rockets has hobbled the Pentagon's satellite-launching programme.

The first of a series of air force medium-lift Delta II rockets, built by McDonnell Douglas Corp. under a contract awarded in January, is scheduled to take a navigation satellite into space next fall.

But according to Air Force Secretary Edward C. Aldridge, recent revisions in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) plans for a renewed space shuttle programme make it clear the military needs to further increase its ability to launch satellites independent of NASA.

Mr. Aldridge, in testimony before Congress released Sunday, said the air force needs \$961 million over the next two years to build five additional Delta IIs and a new fleet of 10 rockets, designated medium-lift vehicle II.

The expansion of the air force programme is made necessary by NASA's decision in May to postpone the next space shuttle flight until June 1988, reduce the maximum number of flights to 14 per year and lower the weight limit for shuttle payloads, Mr. Aldridge said.

"We must now... increase production and launch capacity to close the significant gap between national launch requirements and capabilities," he told a closed door session of a Senate Armed Services panel last Tuesday.

The air force also wants to increase the production of heavy-lift Titan IV rockets from six per year to 10 per year through 1995, he said. It would acquire 25 Titan IVs in addition to the 23 already authorised by Congress.

The testimony was released by the air force after a report on the subject in Saturday's editions of the New York Times. Mr. Aldridge had referred to the request in a speech Thursday to the National Security Industrial Association.

The Delta IIs are intended to launch Navstar global positioning system satellites, which enable U.S. aircraft and ships to navigate more accurately and aim weapons more precisely.

Japanese scientist wins Nobel Medicine Prize

STOCKHOLM (R) — Japanese scientist Susumu Tonegawa won the 1987 Nobel Medicine Prize, Sweden's Karolinska Institute said on Monday.

Dr. Tonegawa, 48, won the 2.175 million crown (\$340,000) award for "his discovery of the genetic principle for generation of antibody diversity," the institute said.

Dr. Tonegawa has been working in the Biology Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge in the United States since 1981, the institute said.

It said his research had deepened human knowledge about the structure of the body's immune defences against diseases.

"They open up possibilities to increase the immune response against pathogenic micro-organisms through vaccination — and

also to improve inhibition of unwanted immune reactions," the prize citation said.

Dr. Tonegawa was born in Nagoya, Japan, and educated at Kyoto University and the University of California. He worked in a number of American universities before taking up his current appointment in 1981.

Professor Goran Holm of the Karolinska Institute said Dr. Tonegawa's discovery would help in the fight against many diseases.

"Diseases which we will be able to help include many allergic and auto-immune diseases which attack many organs of the body," he told a news conference.

"This is a basic and extremely vital discovery in medical science," he added how the body produces antibodies capable of attacking millions of different contagious agents that may enter it.

Fiji governor favours constitutional changes

SUVA (R) — Fiji's governor-general has said for the first time that the nation's constitution should be modified in favour of ethnic Fijians to restore calm to the South Pacific island state now under military control.

"The 1970 constitution must be amended to accommodate the wishes of indigenous Fijians who feel that their interests are not adequately safeguarded," Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau said in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation heard here on Monday.

It was the first statement by Ganilau, who represents Fiji's head of state Queen Elizabeth.

The governor-general has previously called only for a review of the constitution as part of a process to return the country to parliamentary democracy.

Ganilau maintains that he still has executive authority despite last week's declaration of a republic by Col. Sitiveni Rabuka, who has staged two military coups in Fiji since May 14.

The creation of Col. Rabuka's republic met international condemnation, and claims made by Fijian officials on Sunday that the Kingdom of Tonga had become the first country to recognise the republic were denied by Tonga on Monday.

Col. Rabuka's Ministry of Information said in a statement on

Sunday that Tonga's King Taufa'ahau Tupou had pledged support for Fiji's new government, a move seen in Suva as recognition of the republic.

But in the Tonga capital of Nukunono on Monday, a royal spokesman denied that the king had delivered a message of support.

Col. Rabuka's coups are aimed at bolstering the rights of ethnic Fijians over those of the Indian residents who slightly outnumber them in the country's 714,000 population.

"If Fiji is to remain calm... then some form of amendment as requested or demanded by the indigenous people must be looked at and met," Ganilau said in the broadcast interview.

A report of Ganilau's comment was also carried by a privately-owned local radio station which until now had been banned by the army from making news broadcasts.

In his interview, Ganilau said he believed it was still possible that Col. Rabuka would reverse his declaration of a republic and abolition of Fiji's 1970 constitution.

Fiji wanted to remain in the Commonwealth, he added.

Col. Rabuka on Sunday said he did not believe the queen wanted Fiji expelled from the Commonwealth.

6 survive plane crash off Iceland; woman hurt

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (AP) — A Spanish-registered private jet went down in rough seas off the coast of Iceland Sunday night, and all six people aboard were picked up safely by a trawler, aviation officials said.

The officials said all six were Spanish and that one of them, a woman, suffered serious head injuries.

She was taken off the trawler by a U.S. helicopter and taken to the city hospital in Reykjavik, officials said. They said the five others remained on the trawler, which was heading for its home

port of Thorlakshofn, 48 kilometres south east of the capital.

Authorities said the pilot of the private jet had reported he was short of fuel about 45 minutes before the plane ditched.

The Rescue Centre of Iceland's Civil Aviation Authority said the small jet, a French-built Falcon 200, was carrying a crew of three and three passengers from Goose Bay, in Newfoundland, to Europe. It had been scheduled to refuel in the Icelandic capital at 6:10 p.m. (1810 GMT) before heading to Dublin.

Kaunda likens apartheid to Nazism

VANCOUVER, British Columbia (Agencies) — Zambia President Kenneth Kaunda, condemning "the Nazis of today in South Africa," called for the tightening of sanctions against South Africa on the eve of the Commonwealth conference.

"The abominable system is getting much more sick," Mr. Kaunda, 63, said Sunday night in addressing an anti-apartheid meeting of 100 Canadian organisations. "Sanctions must be strengthened."

Mr. Kaunda spoke as leaders of most of the Commonwealth, the 49-nation association of Britain and its former colonies, gathered for a five-day summit opening on Tuesday.

Mr. Kaunda, among the most vociferous in demanding tough embargoes against South Africa during the last two Commonwealth meetings, made no mention of black nations' inability to implement sanctions.

Commonwealth nations, with Britain alone dissenting, agreed on a tough list of embargoes in August 1986, including cutting off air links. Zambia and Zimbabwe, among South Africa's most hostile neighbours, have not enacted the sanctions because they depend heavily on South Africa economically.

Mr. Kaunda addressed what was described as a "parallel Commonwealth conference" that called on Canada, the host country, to sever diplomatic relations with South Africa and grant diplomatic status and aid to black guerrilla groups fighting to end minority rule in South Africa and South-West Africa, or Namibia.

By law and custom, apartheid establishes a racially segregated society in which the 25.6 million

blacks have no vote in national affairs. The 5 million whites control the economy and maintain separate districts, schools and health services.

Mr. Kaunda, leader of the black states neighbouring South Africa, known as the Front-Line States, said he found it incredible that people who fought Nazi Germany could "conspire with the Nazis of today in southern Africa."

His speech underlined expectations that African nations will again press for more universal sanctions, but Commonwealth Secretariat officials acknowledged that the meeting will almost certainly reject new measures and will focus on ways to help the Front-Line States, including military training and aid.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, among the heads of government who flew into Vancouver on Sunday, remained determined to resist any new attempt at embargoes.

"Sanctions do not work and I think this has been proved in the past year," said a senior British government official who spoke on condition of not being identified. He was referring to gains by ultra right-wing parties in South Africa's parliamentary election last May.

Mrs. Thatcher believed the election results bolstered her argument that embargoes would harden white resistance to change, would hurt blacks most and be circumvented.

Britain, unlike Canada, is a major trading partner of South Africa.

Meanwhile, Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said his country was "moving closer" to breaking relations with Pretoria,

but gave no specific date. His government has said that for the moment, its priority is keeping open a dialogue with South Africa.

"Canada cannot be benignly interested in the greatest moral debate that is going on," Mr. Mulroney was quoted as saying in an interview with the Toronto Globe and Mail. "Canada has to be on the high ground to provide leadership to its friends and allies around the world."

Meanwhile Amnesty International, the worldwide human rights organisation, said on Sunday human rights standards have been found wanting among 33 of the 49 Commonwealth nations gathering here this week.

Amnesty urged the Commonwealth nations to uphold international standards to protect the rights of their citizens from abuse.

The organisation released its report on the eve of the biennial summit of presidents and prime ministers from Commonwealth nations representing a quarter of the world's population.

"The protection of human rights is the shared responsibility of all nations without exception and each Commonwealth country must be held accountable for its actions," the report said.

Countries cited for instances of ill-treatment, torture and execution and cases of apparent politically motivated arrests included Britain, Kenya, Singapore, Malta, Nigeria and India.

Amnesty said it noted charges that British security forces in Northern Ireland killed people "in circumstances that gave rise to allegations that these killings were planned."

COLUMNS 7&8

Mesopotamian art unearthed in Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — Polish archaeologists working in Iraq are reported to have unearthed fresh evidence of neolithic men who roamed the banks of the Tigris 10,000 years ago. The daily Baghdad Observer said the latest discoveries were made in digs at Nemrik, a village about 500 kilometres from Baghdad. Artifacts gathered by the Poles, who have been excavating for the past three years, include five stone sculptures of birds which Professor Stefan Koslowski of Warsaw University said were the earliest examples of art ever found in Mesopotamia.

Male kangaroo takes fatal leap

MILAN, Italy (AP) — A male kangaroo, apparently bereaved over the death of his mate and their offspring, leaped to his death at a northern Italian zoo, a Milan newspaper reported Sunday. The kangaroo sprang to the top of the fence at the Castello Di Brescia Zoo, located at the highest point of the town, and hurled himself off, according to Corriere Della Sera. The report said the kangaroo's mate, carrying a joey, or young kangaroo, in her pouch, had escaped through a hole in the fence and fallen off a high ledge. Both hind legs were broken and zoo authorities were forced to kill her, the report said. It was not clear how the kangaroo cub died.

Grandma who gave birth discharged

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A South African woman who gave birth to her own grandchildren has left hospital in good health. Pat Anthony, 48, was discharged on Sunday "looking terrific, lovely and radiant," said Beverley Frieslich, matron of the private clinic where the unique surrogate pregnancy ended 12 days ago with the delivery of triplets by Caesarian section. The babies, two boys and a girl, also were in fine health but Frieslich said she did not know when they would go home. Anthony carried the implanted embryos for her daughter Karen, 25, whose uterus was removed after the birth of her son three years ago.

Official expelled for protecting son

PEKING (AP) — A senior official who had been a member of the Communist Party for 49 years has been expelled from the party for obstructing legal proceedings against a son accused of rape. The official Xinhua News Agency said Tong Yun. Standing Committee member of the party Advisory Commission in central Shanxi province, damaged the dignity of law and the prestige of the party by using his influence to protect his son. It said Tong, 65, used his power to get his son released five months after he was detained by police as part of a rape investigation. Police had to suspend investigations for three years because of the senior Tong's intervention. Xinhua said. The People's Daily, the official voice of the party, said Sunday that on Oct. 9 the Intermediate Court in the provincial capital of Taiyuan upheld an earlier decision sentencing the younger Tong to 14 years in prison for rape and hooliganism. The party in recent years has pledged to end the special privileges and widespread abuse of power among the children of high-ranking party officials.

Gastro-enteritis outbreak hits Lefkas

ATHENS (R) — About 500 people were affected by an outbreak of gastro-enteritis on the Greek island of Lefkas, Greek radio said on Monday. About 30 people, mainly children, were detained in hospital. Contaminated water was believed responsible for the outbreak and people were advised to boil all drinking water, the radio added.

5 killed in Spanish medieval battle

ALICANTE, Spain (R) — Five people enacting a mock medieval battle were killed when a crate of gunpowder exploded during a fiesta on Monday in the Spanish Mediterranean town of Campello, the office of the provincial governor said. The 30-kilo (66-pound) crate could have been set alight by spark from a makeshift cannon used to shoot fireworks during the mock battle between Moors and Christians, the office said. Four people died immediately and 27 were injured. A fifth person died later in hospital. Campello, with a population of 10,000, like many other Spanish towns stages a pageant and mock battle each year to mark the seven-century-long occupation of Spain by Arabs.

Royal aide jailed on drugs charge

KATHMANDU (R) — A former military aide to a Nepalese prince has been jailed for 33 years and fined two million rupees (\$100,000) for drug trafficking and trying to kill a journalist who exposed him. A Defence Ministry spokesman said on Monday a court-martial gave Lieutenant-Colonel Bharat Gurung the maximum sentence of 20 years for drug trafficking. It also sentenced him to seven years for the attempted murder of magazine editor Padam Thakurathi and six years on smuggling and currency charges. The closed-door trial was held last week. The spokesman said Gurung and his associate Bhim Prasad Gochan, then a member of the National Panchayat (parliament), hired a professional killer to shoot Thakurathi after he published articles saying Gurung had misused his position to make money from drugs. The editor was shot in the head while asleep at home. He survived but lost an eye. Gurung, former aide-de-camp to Prince Dhirendra, brother of King Birendra, was also dismissed the army. The court ordered confiscation of all his property judged to have been acquired illegally.

Gay march against discrimination

WASHINGTON (AP) — Thousands of homosexual activists, led by AIDS victims in wheelchairs, marched to demand protection from discrimination and more federal money for AIDS research and treatment. U.S. Park Police spokesman Sgt. Dennis Smith estimated that 200,000 people participated in the march past the White House and rally near the Capitol. The rally began with music and a poignant statement from AIDS victim Dan Bradley, a White House aide to former President Jimmy Carter. Bradley said that what he is most proud of is that "after a lifetime of struggle (and) fear... I had the courage (in 1982) to say, loud and clear, 'I'm gay and I'm proud.'" Activists say the AIDS crisis, which has hit the homosexual community in the United States especially hard, has spurred an increase in violence and discrimination against the nation's lesbians and homosexual men, who they estimate number 25 million. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a highly contagious disease that attacks the body's immune system, leaving victims susceptible to a wide variety of cancers and infections. Most of its victims have been homosexual men and intravenous drug users. There is no known cure for the deadly disease. Organisers were hoping to use the march and rally Sunday and a planned non-violent protest in front of the Supreme Court building on Tuesday to dramatise their calls for more federal assistance.

Lab worker's AIDS infection kept secret

HOT SPRINGS, Virginia (R) — Word that a laboratory technician performing AIDS research had been accidentally infected with the virus was mistakenly withheld from him for 16 months, Health Secretary Otis Bowen has said. Mr. Bowen said the technician learned only a week ago that he had been infected with the AIDS virus when he cut his finger in 1985 while working with a highly concentrated solution of the deadly virus. The infection was first detected by the government in May 1986 during routine blood testing of AIDS researchers. "The individual who failed to do the informing once they knew it (the blood test) was positive has been reprimanded," Mr. Bowen told reporters at a meeting of business leaders here. "Investigation shows that there was a break in technique," he said of the accidental infection.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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ELEMENTARY, MY DEAR READER

Both vulnerable East deals.

NORTH
♠ K Q 5 2
♥ A K J 10 4
♦ 4 2
♣ A 4

WEST
♠ J 10 6
♥ 7 6
♦ J 10 8 7 5 3
♣ J 6

EAST
♠ A
♥ 9 8 6 3
♦ A 9 6
♣ K Q 9 8 3

SOUTH
♠ 8 7 4 3
♥ 8 2
♦ K Q
♣ 10 7 5 2

The bidding:
East 2♣ West 2♠ North 2♠

Pass 2♠ Pass 3♠
Pass 3♠ Pass 4♠
Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠

Many brilliant plays involve no

more than simply taking advantage of the information you have been afforded by the auction. Watch veteran Argentine star Augustin Santamarina at work on a four-spade contract during the Rosenblum team competition at the 7th World Olympiad in Miami Beach.

East's two-club opening bid showed a hand of 11-16 points with either six clubs or five clubs

and a four-card major. North doubled for take-out then cue-bid the enemy suit to show his strength. Santamarina, South, had no story to tell other than that he had a bad hand and a spade suit, and North decided to try the spade game.

West led the jack of clubs, taken by the ace. Since he wanted to lead a spade toward dummy, Santamarina tried a diamond at trick two. East rose with the ace, cashed the king of clubs and exited with a diamond. You have all the information available to declare. How would you continue?

Santamarina continued with a low spade and, when West produced the six, declarer ducked on the table! When East turned up with the bare ace, the contract was home.

Now the more suspicious among you might want to suggest that declarer must have played low in error, or else he must have pecked. That is far from the case. He had simply worked out that if trumps were 3-2 and East held either A-J or A-10 in the suit, the contract could not be made. When in with the ace of trumps East would simply cash a high club and continue with another West would be out of clubs and would ruff with his trump honor, forcing dummy to overruff and promoting East's trump to the setting trick!